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SCENES FROM EVERY LAND

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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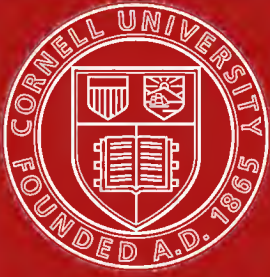
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IN SICILY
Photo by W. von Glöden

SCENES FROM EVERY LAND

SECOND SERIES

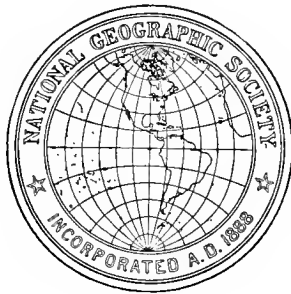
A COLLECTION OF 250 ILLUSTRATIONS PICTURING THE PEOPLE, NATURAL
PHENOMENA, AND ANIMAL LIFE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WITH ONE MAP AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GAZETTEERS,
ATLASES, AND BOOKS DESCRIPTIVE OF FOREIGN
COUNTRIES AND NATURAL HISTORY

EDITED BY

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR

EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
MAGAZINE



MCMIX

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
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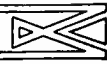
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PREFACE TO FIRST SERIES

IN JANUARY, 1902, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 307 to 2, passed the bill authorizing the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The people had become impatient of the many years' debate as to which canal route should be selected, and it looked as if the Senate would also adopt the Nicaragua project and the country be definitely committed to a canal lined by volcanoes. One morning when the Senate assembled the members were somewhat surprised to behold several large maps hanging in prominent places in the Senate chamber. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, who had previously announced that he was to speak that day, presently appeared, and with a large pointer demonstrated the belt of volcanoes extending from Mont Pelée, Martinique, through Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Mexico. He pointed to no less than twenty-five bordering the Nicaragua Canal Zone, of which several were active volcanoes in the Nicaragua Lake or in the proposed canal itself. That forcible lesson in common geography was one of the most persuasive factors in determining the choice of the Panama route.

The reader must not infer from the preceding introduction that this modest collection of illustrations has any great mission to perform. They are simply a few of the pictures that have appeared in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE during the past five years, and are reprinted in this volume in answer to the many requests received from readers. They serve, however, to emphasize the purpose for which the National Geographic Society exists, namely, "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," and to illustrate one of the means by which this remarkable organization accomplishes its object. Its principal agent for diffusing geographic knowledge is the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, in which it publishes many substantial and thoughtful articles from its members, of whom it has many thousands, distributed in every part of the world. The Society endeavors to make geography interesting, and thus to stimulate the public to a better knowledge of the earth on which we live.

Probably no other study is at once so entertaining and so beneficial, because of its broadening influence and practical value, as the study of geography. One reason that President Roosevelt has such a keen appreciation of the needs of all sections of the United States is that he has made it his business to study the geographical conditions of every section. From geographical history he knows that ruthless devastation of forests and reckless overgrazing are followed by deserts, and that, therefore, forest reserves and grazing restrictions are necessary to protect our future prosperity. His devotion to the Isthmian Canal, to the government irrigation works, involving millions of dollars, to the development of our unrivaled waterways, and to the preservation of our natural resources, are largely inspired by his constant study of the map and geographical history and geographical relations.



Great Britain's success in acquiring the choicest portions of the globe is partially explained by the fact that her statesmen have usually kept a good map and secret reports of reliable explorers before them when a "partition" or adjustment of boundaries was in progress; while the rapid development of Germany's foreign commerce in recent years emphasizes the truth that a knowledge of other nations and other peoples is as essential to the success of a nation nowadays as an understanding of other men is necessary to the success of the individual.

But geography has also its lighter side. The returned traveler always finds at home an audience appreciative of his tales of strange sights in foreign lands. That same trait in human nature which makes gossiping about our neighbor's family so popular makes us eager to hear about the customs and manner of life of other peoples. The world has become so small that we are now "a family of nations," who gossip about one another, and if we cannot exchange visits, we can, at least, read about each other, and, better still, barter photographs.

All the pictures in this collection have previously appeared in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE; so that those who desire further information can turn to the original number of the magazine.

The bibliography is intended merely as a guide to reliable books, which can be easily secured. The list aims to be convenient rather than exhaustive.

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR.

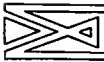
October, 1907.

PREFACE TO SECOND SERIES

THE First Series of Scenes from Every Land was received with so much favor, the entire edition being almost immediately disposed of, that this Second Series is now presented. The illustrations in this new volume are all different from those in the first. While the large majority of them have previously appeared in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, a considerable number have not been hitherto published.

G. H. G.

September, 1909.



CHILDREN OF MESSINA, SICILY

Photo by W. von Glöden



THE HOME OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

HUBBARD MEMORIAL HALL

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TRAVELING IN THE INTERIOR OF SIAM

Photo by Dr. Charles S. Braddock, Jr.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY was organized and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, January 27, 1888, for "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." The Society accomplishes its object :

1. By the publication of maps, books, and an illustrated monthly magazine, which contains about 1,200 pages per year. All receipts from its publications are invested in the magazine itself or expended directly to promote geographic knowledge and the study of geography.

2. By the maintenance of a geographic library at its headquarters in Washington.

3. By the award of gold medals.

4. By an annual series of addresses at the National Capital by prominent men.

5. By the encouragement of geographic science and exploration by means of such financial grants as the resources of the Society will permit. Its expeditions to Alaska did much pioneer work in the exploration of that territory. In 1902 the Society sent an expedition to Mont Pelée and La Souffrière to study the terrible eruptions of these volcanoes. The Society has assisted various Arctic expeditions, notably the last expedition of Commander Peary, which reached the North Pole, April 6, 1909. During the present year (1909) it has sent to Sicily a trained geologist to investigate the Messina earthquake; and it has also equipped and maintained during July, August, and September a large expedition in Alaska which has been examining the geographic and climatic conditions of the magnificent glaciers of Yakutat Bay and Prince William Sound.

The Society has many thousands of members distributed throughout every State in the Union, and in every foreign country. The handsome building which the Association occupies was erected by the family of its first President, Hon. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, as a memorial to him and given to the Society for its home. In April, 1909, the Society purchased a large vacant lot adjoining its property on Sixteenth Street, to afford room for future expansion.

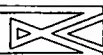


SHOOTING FISH, NEW HEBRIDES



HAWAIIAN SPEAR FISHERMAN

The Hawaiians are the most expert swimmers in the world, and are nearly as much at home in the water as on land. This special adaptation for water life serves a most useful purpose when employed in connection with fishing, and has resulted in the development of a number of methods not to be seen elsewhere. These spirited photographs illustrate a unique way of spear fishing. On a rugged shore, where the waves are churned into foam, the hardy, skillful fisherman makes a prodigious plunge head foremost into the surf while holding fast to the long spear. Free-swimming fishes are thus captured, and the wily octopus and retiring spiny lobster hiding in the crevices of the rock are impaled.— *Photo from C. G. Crane.*



HAWAIIAN FISHERMEN LEAPING INTO THE BOILING SEA

Photos from C. G. Crane.



MEN OF PONAPI ISLAND, CAROLINE ISLANDS: *a*, NATIVE KING'S COSTUME; *b*, COMMONER'S COSTUME



NATIVE FIGHTING MAN, MOEN ISLAND, TURK LAGOON, CAROLINE ISLANDS

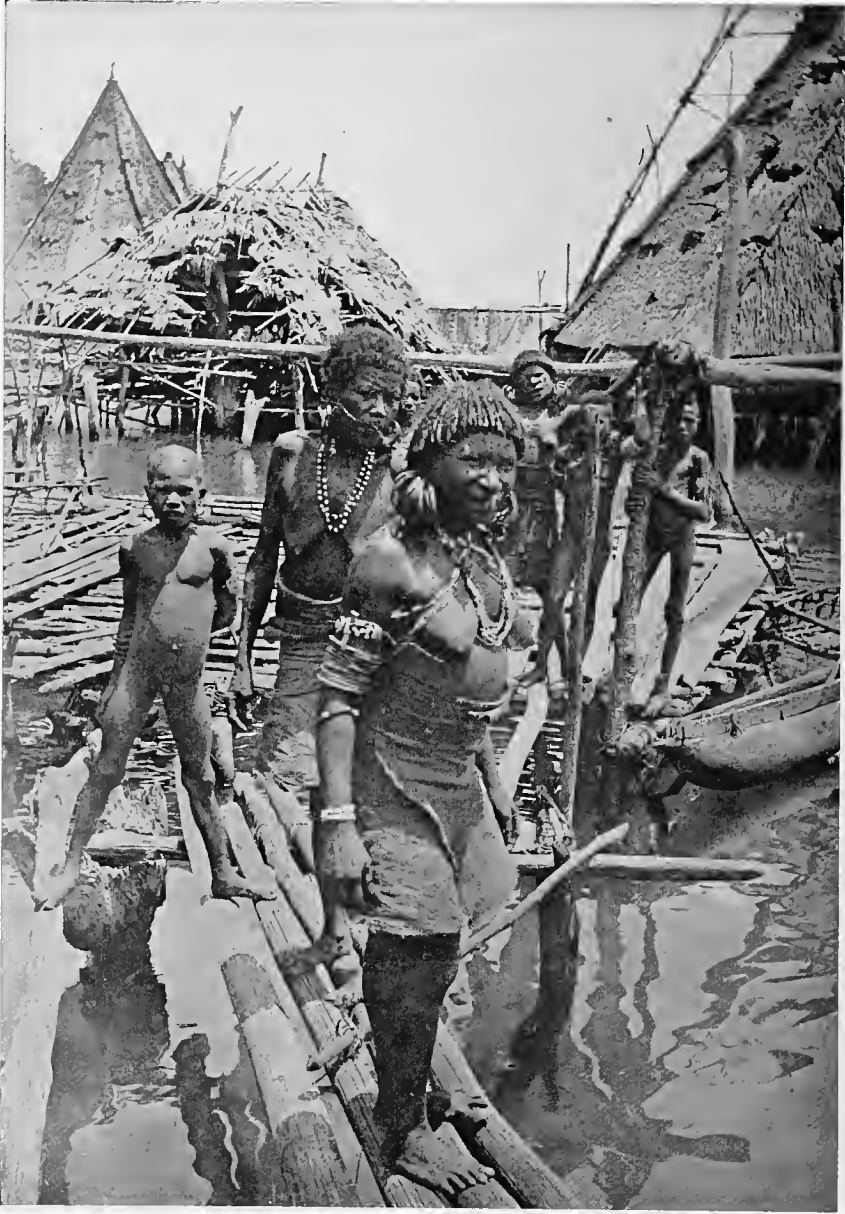


PAPUANS NEAR THE MISSION AT DOREY, NEW GUINEA

They are considered civilized for New Guinea, and are very erratic. One moment a coat or pair of trousers may be worn and the owner be proud of his finery; the next, they are thrown into the bushes as a nuisance.—*Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



MEN OF DJAMNA ISLAND, NEW GUINEA
Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.



A VILLAGE STREET IN TOBADI, HUMBOLDT BAY, NEW GUINEA

The women roll their curls with mud and wear many earrings. They are not allowed to use canoes with outriggers, as they might try to escape. No canoe without an outrigger could leave the sheltered bay without capsizing. The men frequently get their wives by raiding neighboring villages. The women consequently would run away if they got a chance. — *Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



THE END VIEW OF A COMMUNAL "LONG HOUSE" NEAR DOREY, NEW GUINEA

These great "turtle-back" houses shelter from 80 to 100 people. They eat and sleep generally in a long corridor, which runs lengthwise through the building, while on each side lead off small rooms, in which private belongings of each family are stored. The men lounge regularly on the front piazza, often lying prone with spear or bow and arrow ready for any fish which may happen by. The people show most wonderful skill in striking or shooting into water; they seem to be able to allow for the refraction to a nicety. The decoration on the end shows the space for the separate rooms. One wonders how it is possible to use the bridge; the poles roll about and there is no hand rail; still it is done, and even by young children.— *Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



THE VERY RARE PROECHIDNA, OR EGG-LAYING ANT-EATER, PHOTOGRAPHED ALIVE PROBABLY FOR THE FIRST TIME, NEW GUINEA



A CASSOWARY AT SORONG, NEW GUINEA

The young birds are driven into nets stretched in the woods; then they are kept tame near the village until a feast time. They provide food, feather ornaments, hair combs, bone daggers, and arrow-points of bone splinters and toe-nails. When the old birds are hunted, the people are very cautious in approaching them, for the kick of a big bird will do more harm than a wild boar can do with his tusks.— *Photos by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



A MAN OF DJAMNA, NEW GUINEA, STANDING BY THE BOW OF HIS CANOE

The hair is worked up with clay so as to lie protecting the back of the neck from the sudden attack of a head-hunting neighbor. Note the difference in physiognomy of this man from the other Papuan types. Note also the elaborately carved bow of the canoe.—*Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



A WIAKE ISLAND CANOE, NEW GUINEA

Note the pandanus-leaf sails rolled on the outrigger stays. The spears stand ready for use in a joint of bamboo. The roof-like object in the canoe is a rain coat, a long hood of pandanus mat which is hung from the head down the back. The people dislike water in every form. — *Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



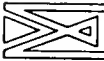
PAPUAN CHILDREN

The children are at home in the water at a very early age. They often paddle about alone in tiny dug-out canoes of their own.



PAPUAN CANOES

The people rest themselves by folding up; they never sit as we do. Note the tripod for holding the mast.—*Photos by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



ONE OF OUR BEST PAPUAN HELPERS AT DOREY, NEW GUINEA

This man was a good collector and may be seen here proudly displaying his pay. A knife, a tin can, and a key on a string he was almost as proud of as of his splendid head of hair and the decorated bone pin which he had thrust through his nose. New Guinea is the last great area remaining in the tropics which is still almost completely unknown. To be sure, its coasts have been, and are still, frequently visited, and settlements exist on parts of the island, but great stretches of seaboard still remain unmapped and all but a small part of the interior is a blank on our charts. Its length is about 1,490 miles and its maximum breadth is 430 miles. Its area is greater than that of Borneo, being about 300,000 square miles.—*Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



ONE OF THE SURLY MEN OF MEOSBOENDI, WIAK ISLAND, NEW GUINEA

In the boxes was the dammar gum which these people collect and which the ship's crew pack up and take on board after it has been paid for in "trade." These people are one of the most dangerous in the whole region to have any dealings with.— *Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



THE SACRED STRUCTURES OF TOBADI, HUMBOLDT BAY, NEW GUINEA

In the background are many low hills, most of which have never yet been trodden by a white man's foot. No woman ever comes near a "temple," and every article in it is forbidden to her to either see or touch. The people say that should a woman see, for instance, a sacred flute, she would sicken and die in less than two days. Entrance into a temple would be punishable with instant death; but such a thing would never enter a native woman's head.— *Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



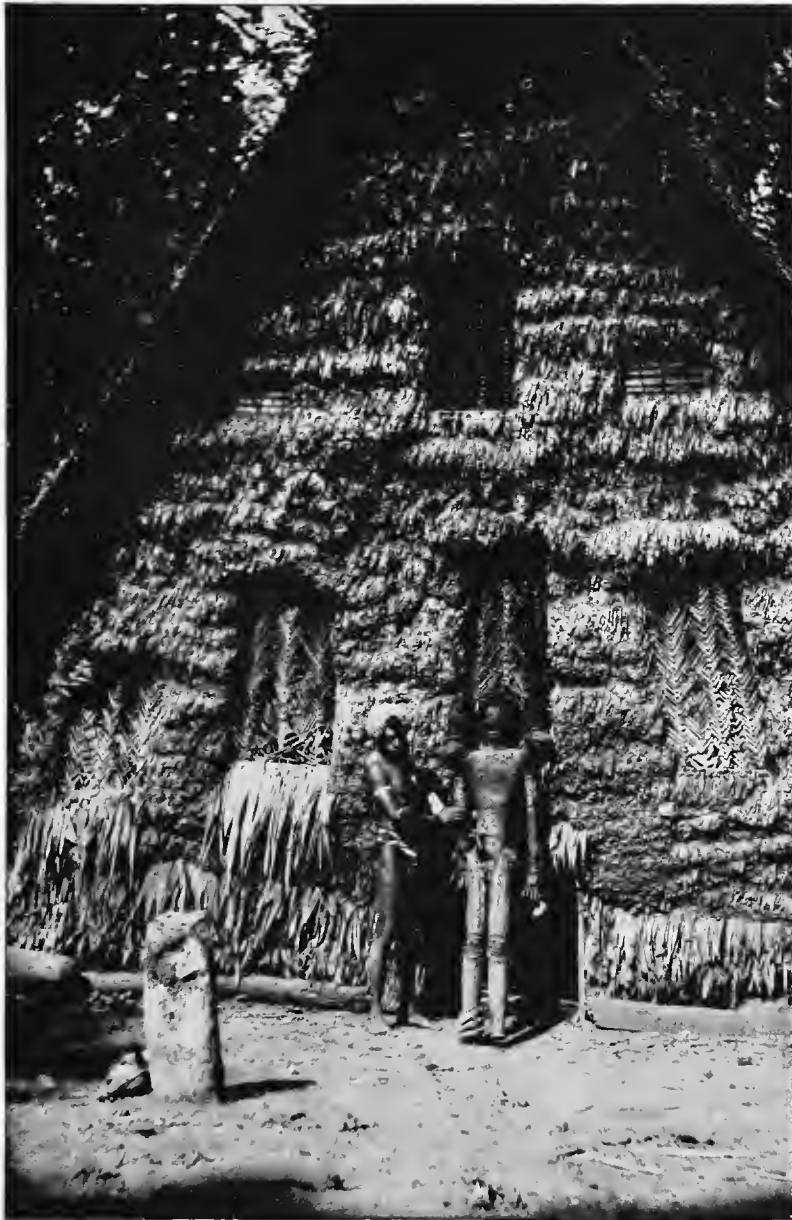
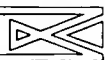
THE GREAT TEMPLE AT THE VILLAGE OF TOBADI, IN HUMBOLDT BAY

Next to it may be seen the decorated shed where the elders of the tribe meet in council. The building, which looks as if it were made of three cones set one upon the other by some Titan's hand, is of great sanctity. The people here, who are as rough and noisy a set of savages as exist, become quite subdued when they enter it, and their voices fall to whispers as they converse. When we tried here, several times, to persuade the crowd to admit Mrs. Barbour, a single gesture gave a final answer; that gesture was the swift passing of the hand across the throat.— *Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



MEN OF TOBADI VILLAGE, HUMBOLDT BAY, NEW GUINEA

Fond of ornaments, they wear boars' tusks in their noses, feathers in their hair, and in their ears almost anything. The boys, who are not yet full members of the tribe, have their hair cut as the picture shows. This is done by scraping the head with a splinter of shell from the giant clam (*Tridacna*). It is indeed a bloody operation. The Papuans do not believe in the occurrence of natural death, and it is quite impossible to tell who will be blamed by them for the causing of death by evil influences. Raids and bloodshed often arise from such causes, and many strange practices are used to discover the guilty party. In many localities the body of the deceased is slowly dried over a fire and the drippings are saved. These must be tasted by any stranger coming to the house, and should vomiting ensue, the party is considered guilty, as the cause of death. In other places this liquor is partaken of by the widow of the dead man as an evidence of her fidelity to him. After desiccation has taken place the body is generally bent to a sitting posture and, after it has been wrapped in a mat, is hung up among the rafters of the house.—*Photo by Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.*



BRINGING OUT THE MUMMY FROM THE "HAMAL" OR SACRED HOUSE,
NEW HEBRIDES

It appeared to be the stuffed skin of a man fastened on poles that ran through the legs and out at the shoulders. The fingers of the hands dangled loose like empty gloves. The hair was still on the head, and the face was represented by a rather cleverly modeled mask made of vegetable fiber, glued together with bread-fruit juice. In the eye-sockets the artist had placed neat little circular coils of coconut leaf, and imitation bracelets were painted on the arms. The face and a good part of the body were colored bright red. The ends of the stretcher-poles were carved into a curious likeness of turtle heads. Standing up there in the dancing light and shade of the trees, against the high, brown wall of the hamal, the creature looked extraordinarily weird and goblin-like. It had a phantom grin on its face, and its loose, skinny fingers moved in the current of the strong trade wind — it certainly looked more than half alive. — *Photo from Beatrice Grimshaw, in "Fiji and its Possibilities," Doubleday, Page & Co.*



TYPICAL IDOLS IN A NEW HEBRIDES VILLAGE

A visitor to the island of Malekula, New Hebrides, is greatly impressed by the huge images in the amils, or village squares; they are rudely carved, barbarously painted, and are called "temes," or images of the dead. The images differ greatly from each other. Some are made of wood, others of the butt of a fern tree; some are painted in scrolls or stripes, others in rings; some display only a head, others are rude effigies of the whole human body; in some the eyes are round, in others oval-shaped. The colors employed in olden times were coral lime, yellow ochre, a mineral green, and charcoal. Civilization, through the trader, has superimposed the green and yellow with the laundry blue and red lead. They are more brilliant, no doubt, but less in keeping with their surroundings. A remarkable fact is, that although the images are rude in design and out of all proportion, they are real attempts at portraying the human figure. Every part is carefully put in; yet, with the exception of the boar's tusks on one, there is an entire absence of the combination of the human and animal, as, e. g., in the Hindu pantheon.—*Photo from Beatrice Grimshaw, in "Fiji and its Possibilities," Doubleday, Page & Co.*



INFANT HEAD-BINDING TO MAKE THE HEAD CONICAL, NEW HEBRIDES

The conical shape is produced by winding strong sinnet cord spirally about the heads of young babies, and tightening the coils from time to time. A piece of plaited mat is first put on the head, and the cord is coiled over this, so as to give it a good purchase. The crown of the head is left to develop in the upward and backward fashion that is so much admired. One fears the poor babies suffer very much from the process. The child I saw was fretful and crying and looked as if it were constantly in pain; but the mother, forgetting for the moment her fear of the strange white woman, showed it to me quite proudly, pointing out the cords with a smile. She had a normally shaped head herself, and it seemed that she had suffered by her parents' neglect of this important matter, for she was married to a man who was of no particular account. A young girl who was standing beside her when I took the photograph had evidently had a more careful mother, for her head was almost sugar-loaf-shaped. It is interesting to know that this well-brought-up young woman had married a chief.—*Beatrice Grimshaw, from "Fiji and its Possibilities," Doubleday, Page & Co.*



MUMMIFIED MONKEYS FOUND BY MR. THEODORE M. DAVIS IN THE TOMB OF AMENHOTEP II., EGYPT
Other curious contents of the tombs were mummified ducks and chickens. These were preserved in wooden vessels, carved to represent the bird they contained. Another vessel contained delicious honey, which had been there for thousands of years.



MUMMIFIED MONKEYS AND DOG FOUND BY MR. DAVIS IN THE TOMB
OF AMENHOTEP II.

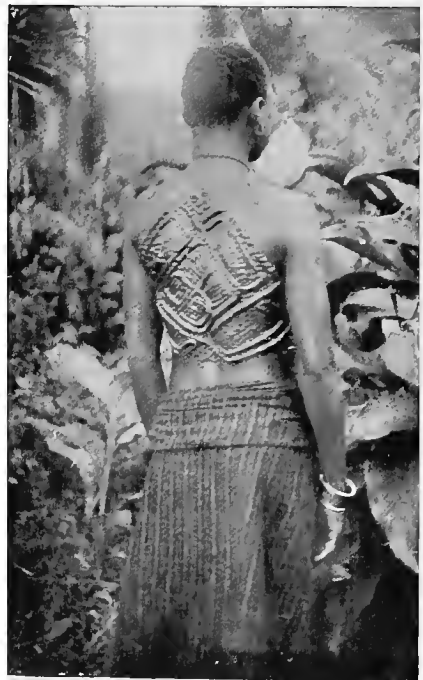
This king was very fond of monkeys, and when he died his pets were placed near him.



THE TURKISH BUTCHER, SALONIKI
Photo from Frederick Moore.



SPECIMENS OF HAIRDRESSING AMONG
WOMEN OF THE SANGO BANZYVILLE
(UBANGHI)



CICATRISED BATETELA WOMAN
(LUA KASSAI)

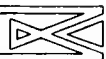
From "The Story of the Congo Free State." Copyright by Henry Wellington Wack.



BEDOUIN GIRL AT HOME, NORTH AFRICA
Photo from Bishop Hartzell.



GOSSIPING ON A STREET CORNER, BISKRA
Photo from Louise Coleman.



BOYS STUDYING ON THE HOUSETOP AT ASSIOUT, EGYPT
Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.



A TEACHER ADMINISTERING DISCIPLINE TO A PUPIL BY RAPPING HIS HANDS, BISKRA
Photo from Louise Coleman.



INTERIOR OF A HOUSE IN TUNIS, NORTH AFRICA
Photo from Bishop Hartzell.



DANCING GIRLS, BISKRA

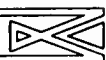
Photos by Louise Coleman.



A HAPPY FAMILY, BISKRA



THE MARKET PLACE, BISKRA
Photo from Louise Coleman.



MOHAMMEDANS AT PRAYER, BISKRA, ALGERIA
Photo from Louise Coleman.



HE BOWS TO THE GROUND THREE TIMES, MURMURING, "I EXTOL THE SANCTITY OF THE MOST HIGH"
Photo from Louise Coleman.



RESTING IN THE DESERT

Photo and Copyright by H. C. White Co.

For the past sixty years the French people have been establishing colonies in Northern Africa that are to-day models well worth the serious study of nations supposed to be the great colonizing forces of the world. The roadways of Tunis and Algeria have been projected by the most skilled engineers of France. There are few roads in French North Africa that could not be used as the way of an electric or steam line without any regrading or leveling. They are absolutely straight where the character of the country will permit. The bridges, tunnels, culverts, and, in fact, all stone work, is built for centuries. Some of the mountain bridges are master-works of engineering, spanning gorges of great depth. All of the bridges are of stone, very little steel being used anywhere in the colonies. Wherever it is necessary, a wall three and a half feet high and a foot and a half wide flanks the roadway to prevent accidents. Between Bougie and Jijelli, a distance in a direct coast line of about 100 miles, a road has been cut out of the solid rock face of the cliff, and with its winding and turning, as it follows each turn of the cliff, it has made the length over 200 miles, and forms, perhaps, the most wonderful cornice in the world. These roads are not merely near the larger cities nor are they confined to the seacoast, but they penetrate far into the great desert to accommodate the caravans coming in from the distant oases of the south. Every few miles there is a watering trough where pure water is supplied to the traveler and to his animals. It is built so that even goatherds can obtain access easy. In the center a spout supplies the drinking water for the people who desire it, and it is no unusual sight, in the dry districts near the desert, to see natives bringing their skin water-bags many miles to carry the water supply back to their houses. These troughs are built of concrete or stone, and the supply of water is drawn from artesian wells or piped from the mountains. In the wilder districts the government had built a sufficient number of folds to protect the herds during the night. The American Government might well take the lesson afforded by the French as builders of roads, and, after sending a commission into these northern African colonies build some national roads of our own.—*James F. J. Archibald.*



HEADRESS OF FULBEH WOMEN ON THE NIGER

Photo from A. Henry Savage Landor, in "Across Widest Africa." Scribners.



GIANT BAOBAB TREE IN FRENCH CONGO, NEAR STANLEY POOL

This is the typical tree of vast regions of tropical and sub-tropical regions.—*Photo from James G. Whiteley.*



ENGLISH MISSIONARIES AND SOME OF THEIR CHARGES
From "*The Congo and Coasts of Africa.*" Copyright by Richard Harding Davis.



WOMAN WITH ELONGATED LIPS ON THE LOWER SHARI, TWO WOODEN DISCS WERE INSERTED IN THE LIPS

"It was near Archambault (on the Shari River)," says A. Henry Savage Landor, "that I found the custom of elongating the lips more exaggerated than in any other part of Africa, the women actually inserting small wooden or tin saucers in their upper lip and sometimes in both lips. It was most ludicrous to hear these young ladies talk, especially when they had two plates, one in the upper and one in the lower lip, as these clapped like castanets, and the voice became nasal and unmusical. These women were otherwise well formed anatomically and quite statuesque when young. They adorned their ankles and arms with brass rings and wore shell ornaments round the neck. The plates in the lips were occasionally removed, when the upper lip hung down so low in a loop as to reach lower than the chin, and left a repulsive aperture under the nose through which one could see the teeth. As the strain of the lip being pulled hurts them considerably, when they remove the disc or plate they generally licked the lip and the nose through this unnatural aperture."—*Photo from "Across Widest Africa," by A. Henry Savage Landor. Scribners.*



FISHER WOMEN ON THE UBANGI, CONGO FREE STATE

The small basket fastened to the head of each fisherwoman contains her catch.



GREAT MUD BARNS FOR STORING GRAIN ON THE UPPER NIGER

These queer-looking storehouses are really giant mud jars, with a small aperture at the top which is covered by mats or thatch and another hole on the side for ventilation. The latter is also used as an entrance. All the storehouses rest on supports about one foot from the ground.

Photos from "Across Widest Africa," by A. Henry Savage Landor. Scribners.



MAJOR POWELL-COTTON WITH TWO OF HIS PYGMY TRACKERS IN THE GREAT CONGO FOREST



A FOREST GIANT, WITH TENT BETWEEN TWO EMBEDDED ROOTS

Showing immense size of the trees and roots.

Photos from Major Powell-Cotton. Geographical Journal, London.



TUAREGS WITH THEIR TYPICAL FACE SCREENS

The veil is worn at all times by the Tuareg, and they never remove it either to eat or sleep, when at home or on a journey. Only the eyes are visible, the other parts of the face being hidden by the turban and by the litham. Nobody seems to know exactly the origin of this habit, or the reason why it has not only been kept up by the Tuareg, but has been copied by many other tribes in the Niger Valley, and all over the desert.

There was absolutely no mystery about Timbuctu; and as soon as one entered the town the observer was forcibly struck by how overrated this sacred place has been. From an artistic point of view, there was not a single building in Timbuctu worth a second look. Even the three mosques were of little interest as far as the architecture went, but were, of course, interesting from the historian's point of view.— *Photos from "Across Widest Africa," by A. Henry Savage. Scribner's.*



CARAVAN ENTERING TIMBUCTU FROM THE NORTH



A MASAI SETTLEMENT

When man, woman, or child dies among the Masai, agricultural or pastoral, the corpse is placed on the outskirts of the settlement for the hyenas to devour at night. — *Photo and Copyright, 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.*



BOYS DRESSED IN REGALIA INCIDENT TO THEIR FIRST TRIBAL CEREMONY, BRITISH EAST AFRICA



COLOBUS MONKEY

The Colobus Monkey is found throughout the Uganda Protectorate and much else of tropical Africa, wherever the forest is dense enough, no matter whether it be cold of climate or always hot. The Andorobo who lurk in these forests live mainly on the flesh of this creature, which they shoot from below with poisoned arrows. Having satisfied their hunger on its flesh, they sell the skin, with its long, silky black and white hair, and its tail, with the immense silky plume at the end, to the Masai or other warlike races, who make it into head-dresses or capes, or else to the European or Swahili trader.— *Photos by Dr. C. E. Akeley.*



SPECIMENS OF THE WART-HOG AND HIPPOPOTAMUS SHOT IN
EAST AFRICA

The grotesque wart-hog, with his large, curling tusches is very numerous throughout the drier, sandier districts; their unsightly warts, two on each cheek, are much larger in the boar than in the sow, as are also the tusches, which in the former animal sometimes grow to such a size as to end their points up to a line with the eyes. They are very fierce when cornered. The body is of dark-reddish brown, and is an exceedingly welcome addition to the sportman's larder. The common hippopotamus is still found in every river with water enough to cover his recumbent body, and in nearly every lake or marsh in the Uganda Protectorate. The animal is very dangerous to navigation at the north end of Lake Albert and on the Upper Nile. He is consequently not much protected by the game regulations (purposely), as there is no immediate danger of his becoming extinct, for in the vast marshes he will be preserved from the white man's rifle, and will be out of the way of steamer routes.



A BELLE OF MOMBASA WITH HER PET DEER

She paints circles on her cheeks and dyes her hands purple, and is a recognized model of feminine stylishness. Antelope steak is a favorite dish in this region, but this particular animal is a treasured favorite, safe from the hunter's rifle.—*Photo and Copyright, 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.*



IN THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY OF EAST AFRICA
Photo and Copyright, 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



A LIONESS TRAPPED IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

The lions of Central Africa are chiefly nocturnal in their habits, and the country where they live is usually so densely clothed with grass or scrub, that, unless you go out with the express purpose of hunting them, the chances are very much against catching a glimpse of a lion at all. In cultivated districts, so far from being a source of public danger, lions may be looked upon as the friend of the agriculturist. Like the tigers in some parts of India, their favorite food is the wild pigs and small antelopes which play such havoc among the crops, and their complete extermination would not prove to be by any means an unmixed blessing. It is only very rarely that men are attacked by them. Of course, if a man is foolish enough to walk about after dark, he offers a tempting meal which no hungry lion would be likely to refuse; but instances of lions, like the famous man-eaters of Tsavo, acquiring a preference for human flesh and breaking into huts and tents to seize men are quite exceptional.



MRS. AKELEY'S LARGEST ELEPHANT, KILLED IN THE FORESTS OF MOUNT KENIA, BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Height, 11 feet 2 inches; tusks, 8 feet 10 inches long; circumference, 19½ inches; weight of tusks, 112 and 115 pounds. So long as the British Government, says Sir Harry Johnston, can determinedly enforce the game regulations by a small annual expenditure and protect female and immature male elephants from being killed by natives or Europeans, there will not be much danger of the African elephant becoming extinct in a territory so large as British East Africa, where Nature has reserved vast marshes and leagues of forest for shelter of this beast. Provided the most religious care, such care is effectual in India, is taken of the females and young, there is no reason why a certain number of male elephants should not be killed yearly by designated agents of the government, and their ivory sold to merchants as part of the Protectorate revenues. I see no reason whatever now why the female African elephant should not be tamed and used as a transportation animal. For this purpose it might eventually prove advisable to import trained Indian females, who might assist in teaching the young captured Africans. — *Photo by Dr. C. F. Akeley.*



MOSSES ON THE HEATH TREES OF RUWENZORI, ELEVATION, 10,000 FEET

A heath tree is a thing entirely unlike any of the trees of England; the reader must imagine a stem of the common "ling" magnified to a height of sixty or seventy or even eighty feet, but bearing leaves and flowers hardly larger than those of the "ling" as it grows in England. Huge cushions of many-colored mosses, often a foot or more deep, encircle the trunks and larger branches, while the finer twigs are festooned with long beards of gray lichen, which give to the trees an unspeakably dreary and funereal aspect.— *Photo from "From Ruwenzori to the Congo," by A. F. R. Wollaston. John Murray, London.*



GIRL FRIENDS IN A VILLAGE OF EAST EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



NATIVE BEE HIVES NEAR MOUNT KENIA, IN EAST AFRICA

The bees are semi-domesticated and make their nests in the bark cylinders, suspended in the trees by the natives.— *Photo by C. E. Akeley.*



A FOREST SCENE TYPICAL OF THE SLOPES OF MOUNTS KENIA AND RUWENZORI, WHERE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL HUNT
Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



THE "MARIMBO," THE NATIVE PIANO OF ANGOLA



AN ANDOROBO BEAU

Note that the wooden cylinders in the boy's ears have been inserted in the lobes of the ear and are entirely supported by this means.— *Photo from C. E. Akeley.*



A ZULU WRESTLING MATCH, NATAL
Photo from Russell Hastings Millward.



NATIVES TAKING BARK TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES IN WINDHOEK, IN GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

The houses are lined with mats of bark. German Southwest Africa is as large as the States of California, Colorado, and Washington combined. It has an estimated population of 200,000, of whom about 7,000 are whites; 4,600 of these are German soldiers. The whole southern part and much of the eastern is barren and desert.— *Photo from C. F. Friend.*



A ZULU CHIEF AND HIS WIVES, NEAR BULAWAYO, RHODESIA

Each has her own home, where she has her garden and cares for her children. Scarcely any question in Africa presents more difficulty than does polygamy.



A COUNTRY "DEVIL" PLAY IN A LIBERIAN TOWN
Photo from Bishop Hartzell.



A KROO WARRIOR WITH CHARMS AND FETICHES, DRESSED FOR A
RELIGIOUS PERFORMANCE, LIBERIA

Photo from Dr. A. P. Camphor.



QUAINT COSTUMES OF VILLAGE GIRLS ON THE WHARF BESIDE THE
FISHING BOATS, ZUYDER ZEE

Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



MAKING THE "FLAT BREAD" OF THE NORWEGIAN PEASANT

This Norwegian woman is baking the well-known flat bread under a little shelter of dried branches. The dough for this bread is in the shallow dish in front and to the left of the woman and is made of coarse barley meal and water. After being rolled thin, it is removed to the round flat stone in the foreground, under which a fire of faggots is kept burning. Here it is baked, then laid on the pile on the opposite side of the picture. This barley bread is stored in a dry place for the winter, when it forms one of the chief foods of the peasants. Though made in the most primitive fashion, it is usually clean and palatable.—*Copyrighted by the Keystone View Co.*



SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A SWISS TOWN
Photo from Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard.



CROSSING A SWISS LAKE
Photo from Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard.



MESSINA, THE SECOND CITY OF SICILY, BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE OF DECEMBER, 1908, WHEN 120,000 WERE KILLED

Messina was a modern city, built on the most ancient site of Sicily, but contained few remains of antiquity because of repeated earthquakes. The city was almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. The houses extended along the shore, occupying a narrow strip of land between the water and hills, which were crowned by fortresses.— *Photo from Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell.*



THE RUINS OF MESSINA AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE OF DECEMBER, 1908

The earthquake will be recorded in history as one of the world's greatest disasters, though viewed geologically it represents a sudden displacement of probably only a few inches in the earth's crust and is of less importance than other earthquakes during the last decade. — *Photo by Charles W. Wright, United States Geological Survey.*



SCENES IN TAORMINA AND SYRACUSE, SICILY

The poverty of Sicilians to-day is a sad contrast to the wealth of the islanders in ancient and mediæval times. The soil is as productive as in the days when Sicily was the garden of the Mediterranean.—*Photos by Mrs. George C. Bosson, Jr., and Madame Helene Philippe of Chicago.*



STONE QUARRIES OF SYRACUSE

A corner of the stone quarries where 9,000 Athenians, the remnants of Nicias' army, were imprisoned by the Syracusans and left to die of thirst and starvation. La Latonia dei Cappuccini, Syracuse. The quarries cover many acres in extent, having been hewn from the living rock by multitudes of slaves.— *Photo from Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell.*



GROTTE DI SAN GIOVANNI, STREET OF SEPULCHRES, SYRACUSE, SICILY

Little is known of these curious burial places. Countless streets and galleries extend for miles in all directions, containing vaulted rooms, niches, and alcoves in which the dead were entombed. They were hewn out of solid limestone rock, whether by the Greeks, the Romans, or the Saracens, authorities do not agree.—*Photo from Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell.*



VIEW OF MOUNT ETNA FROM TAORMINA

The highest volcano in Europe, 10,835 feet. It occupies 460 square miles, and at its base has a development of 80 miles. Since Pindar reported its first recorded upheaval, more than 100 eruptions have occurred, some lasting for years. The most terrible was in 1669, when 40 square miles of fertile land were converted into a rocky waste and 20,000 people perished. — *Photo from G. Harold Powell, Department of Agriculture.*



BOUND FOR THE MARKET, AGRAM, CROATIA



PETTICOATS SEEN AT THE MARKET OF AGRAM, CROATIA
Photos by Felix J. Koch.



PEASANTS AT AGRAM, CROATIA



PEASANTS AT AGRAM, CROATIA
Photos by Felix J. Koch.



QUAINT COSTUMES ON THE AUSTRIAN BORDERLAND



ON THE ROAD NEAR PLEVNA, BULGARIA

The woman is spinning the thread for the home-made dress as she walks to town.



MONTENEGRINS AT CETTINGE

Photos by Felix J. Koch.



GREEK ORTHODOX PRIESTS



SCENE IN THE MARKET PLACE OF SOFIA, THE CAPITAL OF BULGARIA
Photos from "The Balkan Trail," by Frederick Moore. Macmillan.



A MONTENEGRIN OFFICIAL, CETTINGE
Photo by Marian Cruger Coffin.



JAYCE, BOSNIA, A GREEK ORTHODOX BEAUTY
Photo by Marian Cruger Coffin.



MOSLEM WOMAN, MOSTAR, HERZEGOVINA

Photo by Marian Cruger Coffin.



A COUNTRY SCENE IN PICTURESQUE BOSNIA
Photo by Marian Cruger Coffin.



TURKISH FOUNTAIN IN JAYCE, BOSNIA
Photo by Marian Cruger Coffin.



TURKS IN BOSNIA



TURKISH WOMEN IN HERZEGOVINA

Photos by Felix J. Koch.



SCENES IN MACEDONIA

Macedonia is noted for the picturesqueness and beauty of its scenery. Many of its mountains reach 10,000 feet in height, and are clad with magnificent forests. In ancient times Macedonia was one of the best-known regions of the world, but during many centuries of misrule the records of its early civilization have disappeared. The archeologist is sorely needed to recall the past, and would probably find rich relics of ancient grandeur throughout the province. Saloniki, the seaport of Macedonia, is said to be richer than any city in Greece in ecclesiastical remains, and its ancient structures, for the most part, have borne well the ravages of time.— *Photos by Felix J. Koch.*



SELLING POMEGRANATES, SALONIKI



A WATER SELLER, SALONIKI

Photos by F. J. Koch.

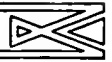


A TURKISH BARBER, CONSTANTINOPLE
Photo from "Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor.



SCENE ON THE BOSPHORUS, VIEW SOUTHWARD FROM ORTAKÖY

The shores of the Bosphorus are lined with beautiful buildings, mosques, and palaces.— *Photo from "Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor.*



A VIEW OF THE OLD WALLS AND MOAT SURROUNDING THE ANCIENT CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE

The city was besieged more than thirty times, but owing to its triple walls and huge moat, it was captured only thrice in 1,000 years: by the Venetians and Crusaders in 1203 and 1204, through treachery, and by the Turks in 1453. — *Photo from "Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor.*



A TYPICAL TURK
Photo from Henry C. Corson.



A TURKISH WOMAN CARRIED ON A NATIVE LITTER TO THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL, AINTAB

Photo by H. W. Hicks.



A RAFT OF SHEEPSKINS WHICH ARE TAKEN OFF ENTIRE AND INFLATED WITH AIR

This raft was made of thirty such skins, like great bladders tied under a frame of poles. It was wonderfully buoyant and upon it Mr. Huntington and party floated down the Euphrates for several hundred miles.— *Photo by Ellsworth Huntington.*



KURDISH MOSLEMS ON PLAINS OF SURUJ, NEAR AINTAB
Mud houses of conical shape are found only in this region of Western Mesopotamia.

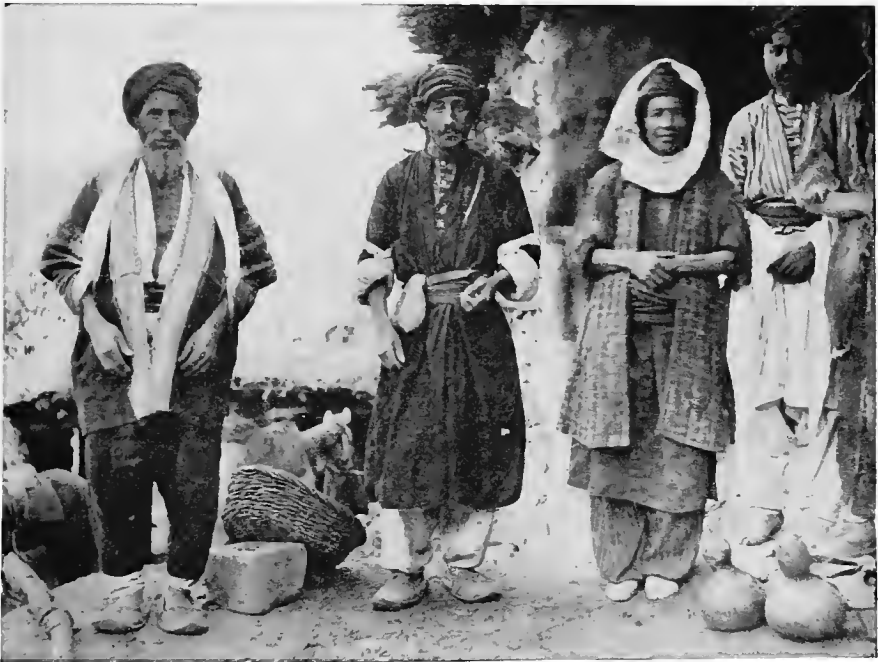


TRAVELING IN ASIA WHERE THE ROADS ARE BAD

Photos by H. W. Hicks.

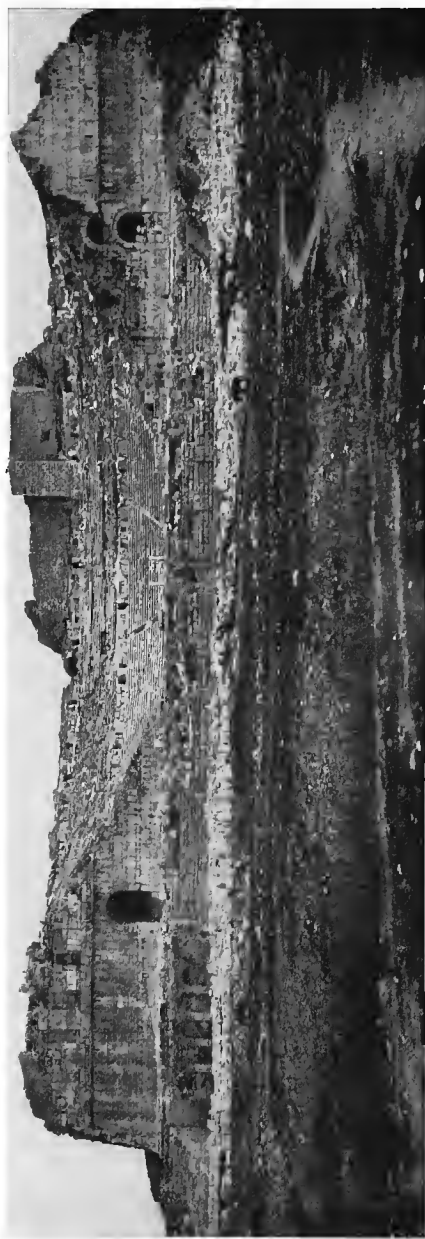


A YOUNG ARMENIAN COUPLE MOVING TO A NEW HOUSE
The cart wheels are set tight on the axle, which revolves instead of the wheels.



AN ARMENIAN FAMILY, CONSISTING OF A FATHER, SON, MOTHER, AND
SERVANT, IN ORDER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

The long sleeves of the undergarment are arranged in four different ways. In winter they are used in place of gloves. The stone pestle and the gourds for water are common in remote districts.—*Photo by Ellsworth Huntington.*



THE GREAT THEATER AT MILETUS, BELIEVED BY MANY TO BE THE EQUAL OF THE COLISEUM AT ROME

One of the finest sights in the whole of Asia Minor is the gigantic theater of Miletus. Those who admire the Coliseum at Rome should go to Miletus and see its equal. Unquestionably nothing like it in the shape of a theater exists anywhere else in the world. The length of the stage alone is 140 meters (459.31 feet), and the upper semicircle of seats is no less than one-half a kilometer (1,640.41 feet) in semi-circumference. Immense staircases ascend through the entrances of the wings and sides, while huge arched corridors lead to the stage pit and upper galleries. The storms of war which have burst and spent themselves upon this theater during the past 2,500 years have left it scarred and weather-beaten, to be sure, yet only the more solemn and imposing on that account.— *Photo by Ernest L. Harris, U. S. Consul General, Smyrna.*



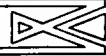
RUINS OF THE STADIUM AT APHRODISIAS, ASIA MINOR, 1800 YEARS AGO THE MECCA OF ALL ATHLETES

In ancient times, when the proper Asia alone contained 500 populous and wealthy cities, people resorted to Aphrodisias for sports and games, and the free cities of Asia contributed to the erection and adornment of its incomparable public buildings, the remnants of which to-day call for our deepest admiration. The worship of Venus alone, in a temple, the gorgeousness of which sixteen massive pillars still bear testimony, was sufficient to secure for this city the good will of the Roman emperors, for at that time it was popularly supposed that Cæsar was directly descended from that goddess. Perhaps no city in Asia ever enjoyed so much prosperity or has been so much spared from the contingencies of war. The ruins of Aphrodisias to-day lie embedded in the foliage of the juniper and Judas trees. Poppies nod in the fields and the honeysuckle droops from the crumbling arches. Century-old olive trees entwine their roots about the hidden tombs, while in the ivy-covered nooks, above, on massive pillars, one hears the songs of birds.— *Photo by Ernest L. Harris, U. S. Consul General, Smyrna.*

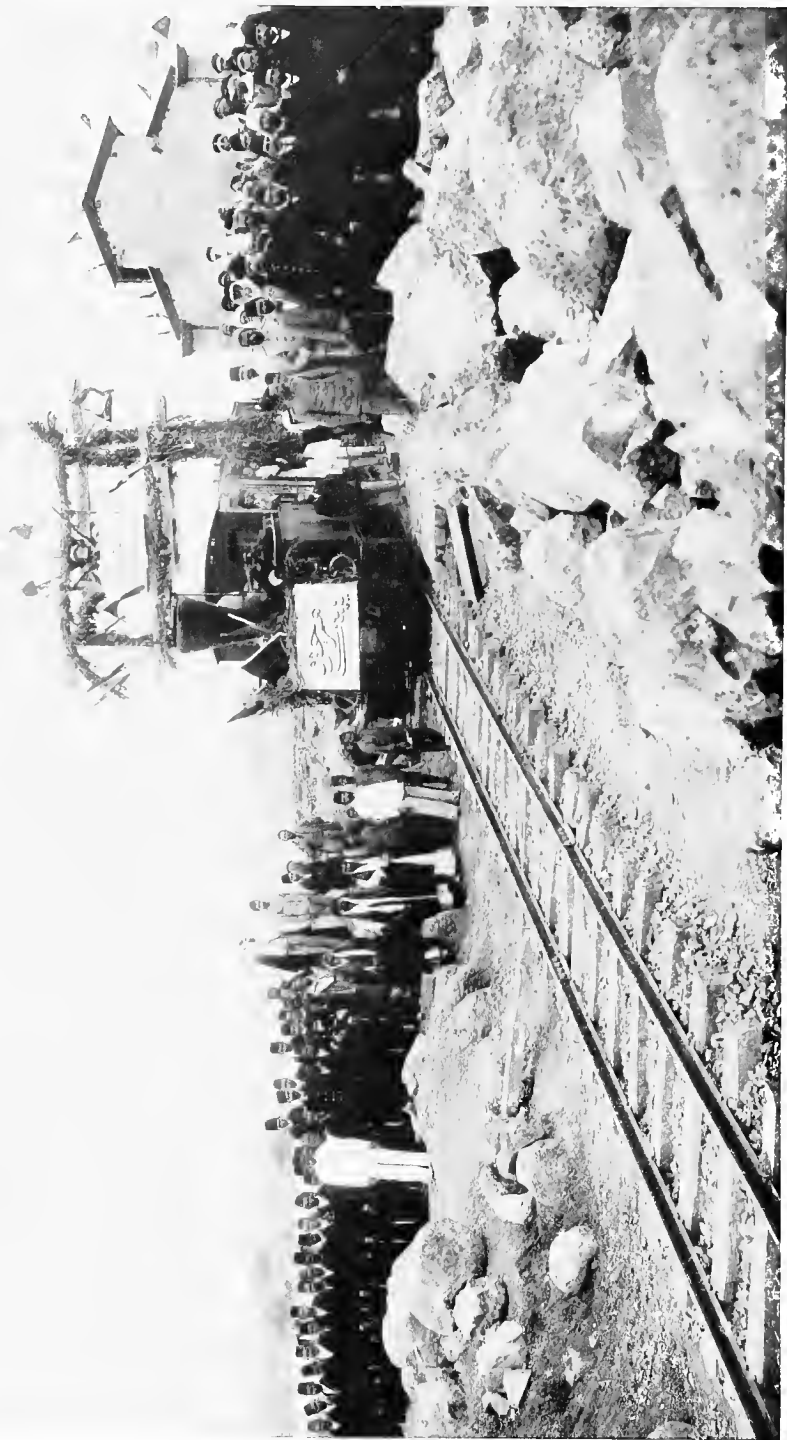


THE WONDERFUL CASCADES AT HIERAPOLIS, ONE MILE AND A HALF IN LENGTH, 525 FEET HIGH

These cascades are visible for a long distance and as one approaches them the more impressive they become. At a distance of two miles they have the appearance of some huge cataract, not unlike that of Niagara, and if seen in April, when the grass is green upon the slopes beyond, the whole presents a wonderful picture. The cascades are white as snow, a stupendous cataract turned to stone. It must have taken many cycles of time in the course of nature for the deposits contained in the mineral springs to slowly transform the whole precipice into a state of petrification. And it was upon this broad terrace that a very ancient race of people must have built a city, of which there appears no chronological record. Hierapolis is first heard of in history about 200 years B. C., and at that time it rivaled the splendor of Laodicea. It is supposed that the primitive city is entombed beneath the thick calcareous layer of stone.—*Photo by Ernest L. Harris.*



GREEK SHEPHERDS, NEAR COLOPHON, ASIA MINOR, IN THEIR SHEEPSKIN COATS
Photo by Ernest L. Harris.



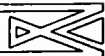
CELEBRATING THE DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST TRAIN LEAVING DAMASCUS FOR MEDINA

The line has provided a means of travel in a country with a fascination of scenery quite peculiar to itself, and unlike any other part of the world. Instead of traversing populous countries and great cities, it seems to delight in passing through immense solitudes — through a country peopled mainly by the spirits of the Arabian Nights, where little surprise would be occasioned in finding a roc's egg in some inhospitable, rocky valley, or in seeing a genie floating in a stream of thin vapor out of a magic bottle.



INAUGURATING THE OPENING OF THE DAMASCUS TO MECCA RAILROAD AT TEBUK BY
SACRIFICING SHEEP

This railway, 1,000 miles in length, was not built for dividends but to provide a means for faithful Moslems to perform their pilgrimage to the Holy cities of Mecca and Medina in comfort and safety. It was initiated by the lately deposed Sultan of Turkey, and largely paid for by subscriptions from Mohammedans in all parts of the world.



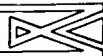
A CARAVANSARY OR "HOTEL" ON THE ROAD TO SHIRAZ, PERSIA

Inside its walls is an immense courtyard, where travelers are herded indiscriminately with their camels and other beasts of burden. These "hotels" are designed to give the caravans a resting place at night protected from marauders.— *Photo and Copy-right by Underwood & Underwood, New York.*



A WAGON LOAD OF BREAD, TEHERAN

Note the long, flat loaf held by the driver of the cart.— *Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.*



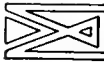
FERRY-BOATS AT BAGDAD, ON THE TIGRIS

These boats are made of wicker work covered with asphalt and are propelled by long paddles.—Photo from "Persia: the Awakening East," by W. P. Cresson. J. B. Lippincott Co.



CROWD OF PERSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS

Who, fearing the vengeance of the royal troops, took refuge in the British Legation in Teheran in 1906, and insisted on remaining there until the Shah gave them a Parliament.—
Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



NURSE GIRLS IN KOREA



"MERRY WIDOW" HATS SIX FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE

Worn by the well-to-do young of all classes and by middle-aged women of the higher class in Korea.—*Photos by J. Z. Moore.*



BOYS OF HEATHEN SCHOOL, KOREA

They use sand boxes in place of slates. In the study of Chinese characters, they make the character in the sand with a stick, then shuffle box and make another character.— *Photo by David E. Hahn.*



INTERIOR OF DEVIL HOUSE

Scattered here and there through the northern part of Korea are these little Devil Houses, erected for heathen worship. The picture represents the spirits who rule over the destiny of the population of Yeng Byen City. The bags of corn and beans are offerings brought by devotees.— *Photo from E. E. Follwell.*



PART OF THE GALLERY OF NAMES ON TOP OF YAK SAN (MOUNTAIN), YENG BYEN, KOREA

For ages people have come from long distances to have their names cut into these rocks. The scenery from the top of this mountain is very beautiful.— *Photo by Charles F. Morris.*

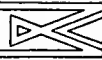


A HAIRY MAN OF THE AINU TRIBE, JAPAN

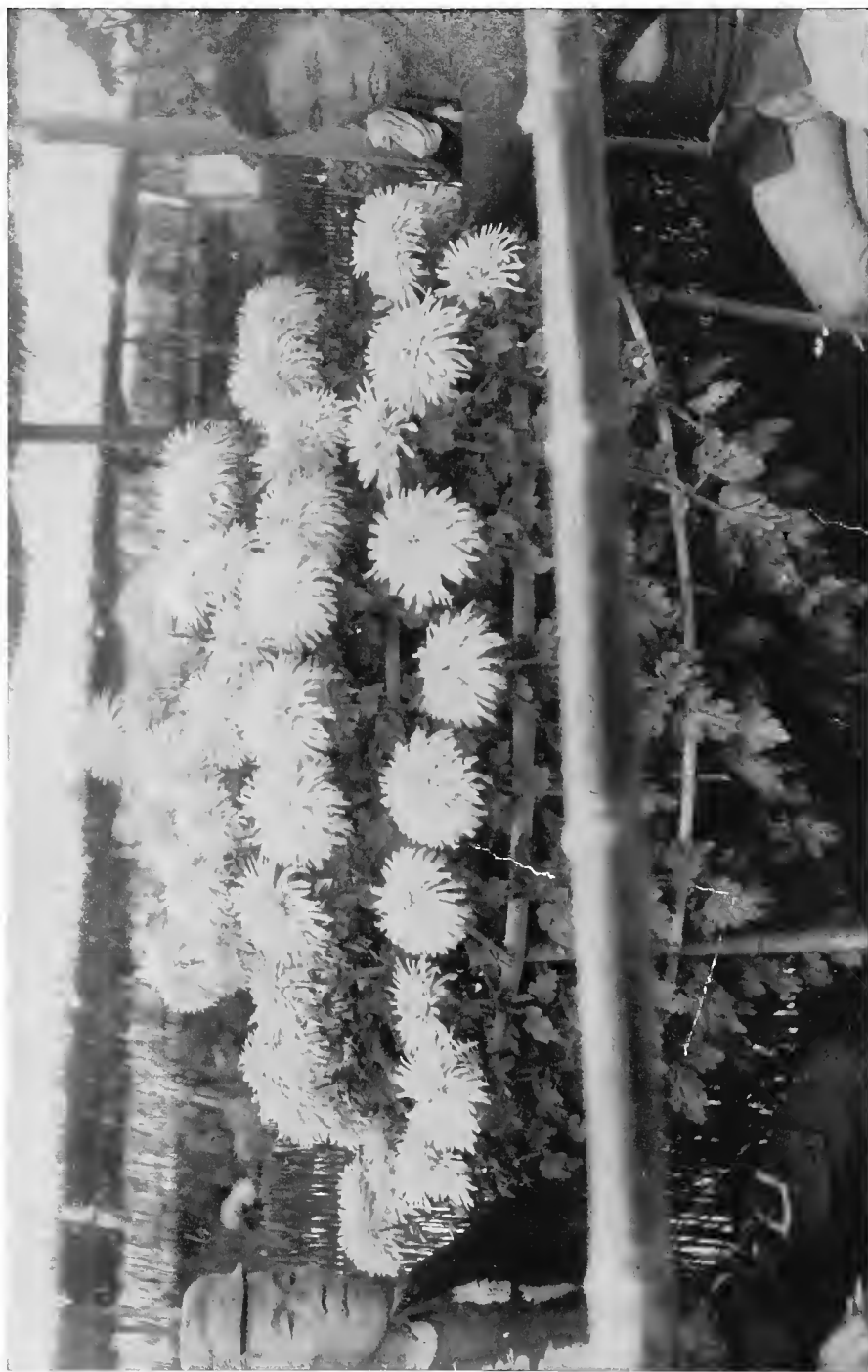


MOST OF THE CARRYING IN KOREA IS
DONE BY MEN

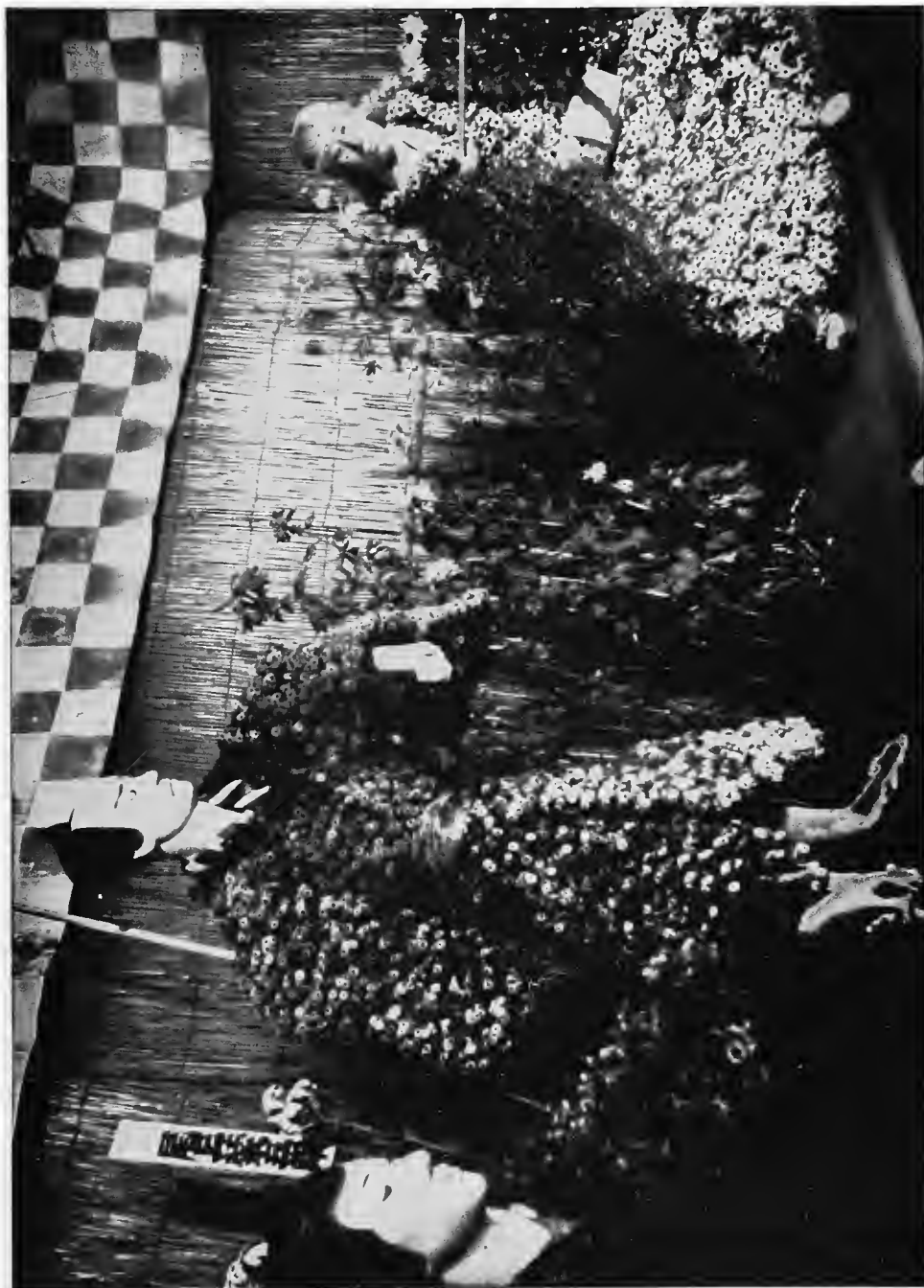
Often 300 and 350 pounds are thus borne. Mr. E. D. Follwell, who sent this photograph, writes: "I have seen men, and once a woman, carrying two pigs at a time on the back as they went to market."



WOMAN STARCHING THREAD AND PREPARING IT FOR LOOM, KOREA
Photo from J. Z. Moore.

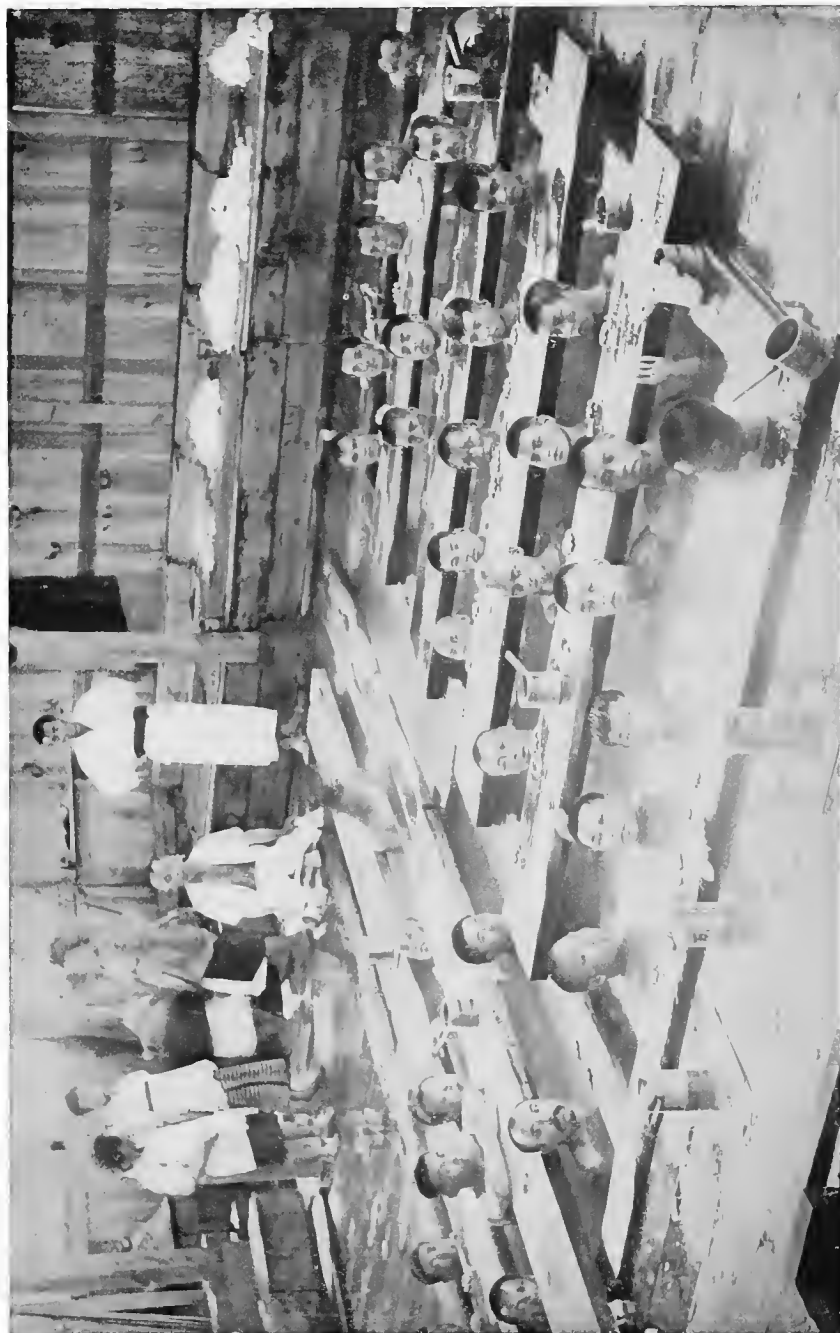


A SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT WITH 96 BLOSSOMS, JAPAN
Photo from Rev. D. S. Spencer.



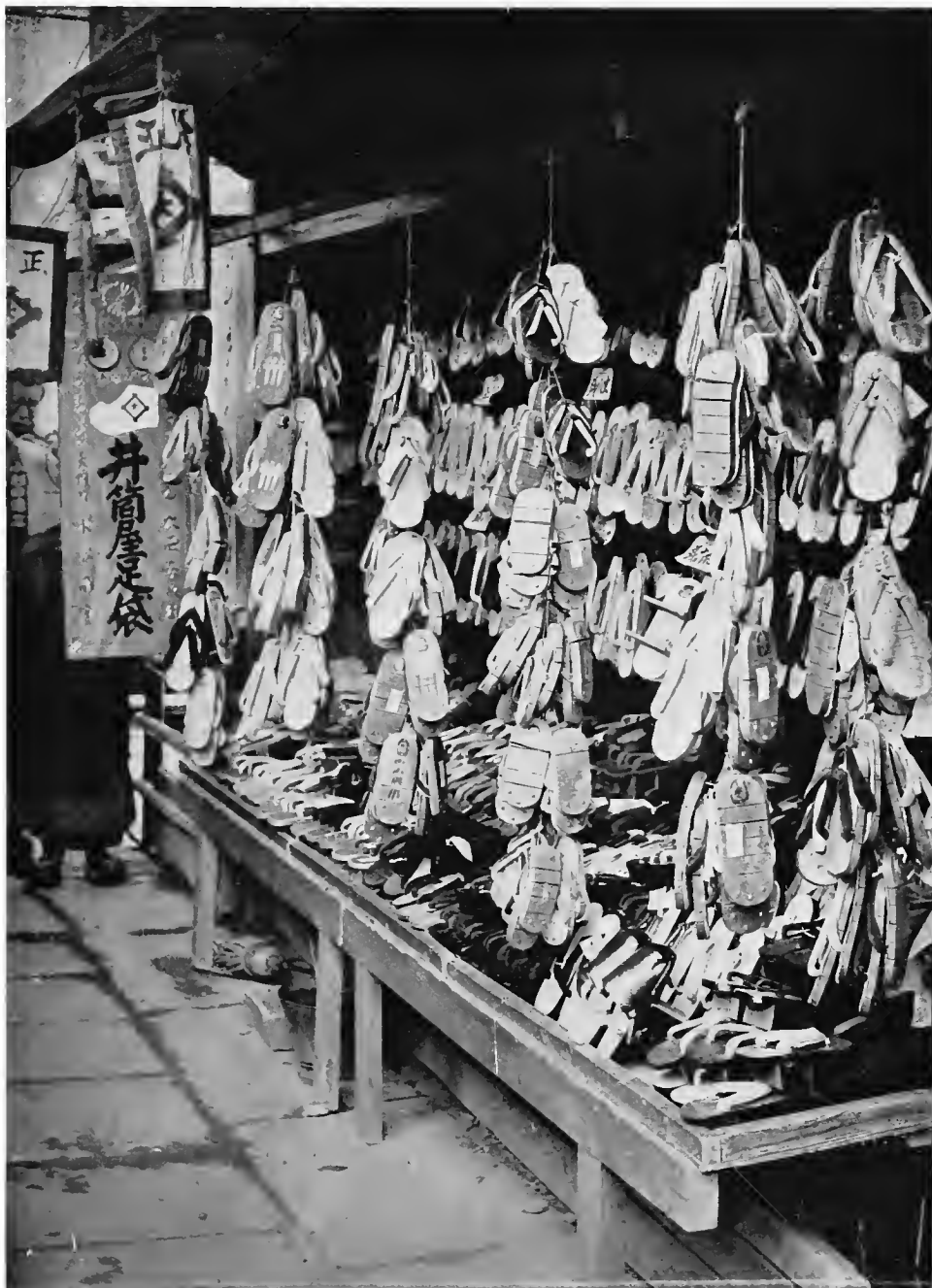
FIGURES OF MEN WITH CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS TRAINED TO GROW AS CLOTHING FOR THEIR PERSONS; ALL HISTORICAL CHARACTERS, JAPAN

Photo from Rev. D. S. Spencer.



SCENE AT THE KUSATSU HOT SPRINGS, JAPAN

Many Japanese patronize these springs. The water is from 130 to 160 degrees in temperature. The patients by splashing boards in the pools for almost an hour gradually reduce the temperature to 120 degrees, when they can safely enter if they have first poured the hot water many times over their heads. They all get in together at the command of the bath-master and endure, as best they can, the semi-scalding for three or four minutes, and when the time is announced for exit, they get out much faster than they got in. The water might be cooled by pouring in cold water, but this would spoil the medicinal qualities.



BARGAIN SALE OF JAPANESE CLOGS AND SANDALS AT A SHOP IN TOKYO

The sandals with straw soles cost only a few cents. The padded strap passes between the big toe and the rest of the toes. The wooden clogs, especially useful in muddy or snowy weather, are held in place by similar straps. This very slight attachment to the foot is practically necessary, as all shoes are removed on entering any temple, shop, or dwelling-house, even the humblest sort.— *Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.*



A JUNE BRIDE AND HER BRIDAL VEIL, CHINA



A BOUND FOOT, CHINA



TINY SHOES OF FINE KID AND SILK EMBROIDERY WORN BY CHINESE
LADIES OF THE UPPER CLASSES IN CANTON
Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



THE MOST PRIMITIVE BRIDGE, CHINA



A WOMAN CARRYING HER CHILDREN, CHINA



A FUEL YARD

Cornstalks, reeds, dry grass, broom-corn trimmings. These are the staple ordinary fuel in Tientsin, North China.— *Photo from Rev. Burton St. John.*



WEST CHINA POPPY FIELDS IN BLOOM
Photo from Dr. H. L. Canright.



A PART OF THE AVENUE LEADING TO THE FAMOUS MING TOMBS, AT NANKING, CENTRAL CHINA
 These figures of elephants, camels, lions, etc., were each carved out of one piece of stone, and are about twelve feet high. They are probably about five hundred years old. — *Photo from Rev. A. J. Bowen.*



CHAPEL OF PEKING UNIVERSITY, NORTH CHINA



CHAPEL OF PEKING UNIVERSITY, FACULTY ON PLATFORM, PEKING,
NORTH CHINA

Photos from H. S. Elliott.



A DRAY SEEN ON THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI

Photo by O. P. Austin.



WHEELBARROW CARRYING
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER IN
SHANGHAI

Photo by O. P. Austin.



A "PUSH-PUSH" OF INDIA

A very common means of travel, the cart being pulled by men for hundreds of miles, while the passenger or passengers are fairly comfortable inside.— *Photo by Rev. T. S. Wyncoop, of Allahabad.*

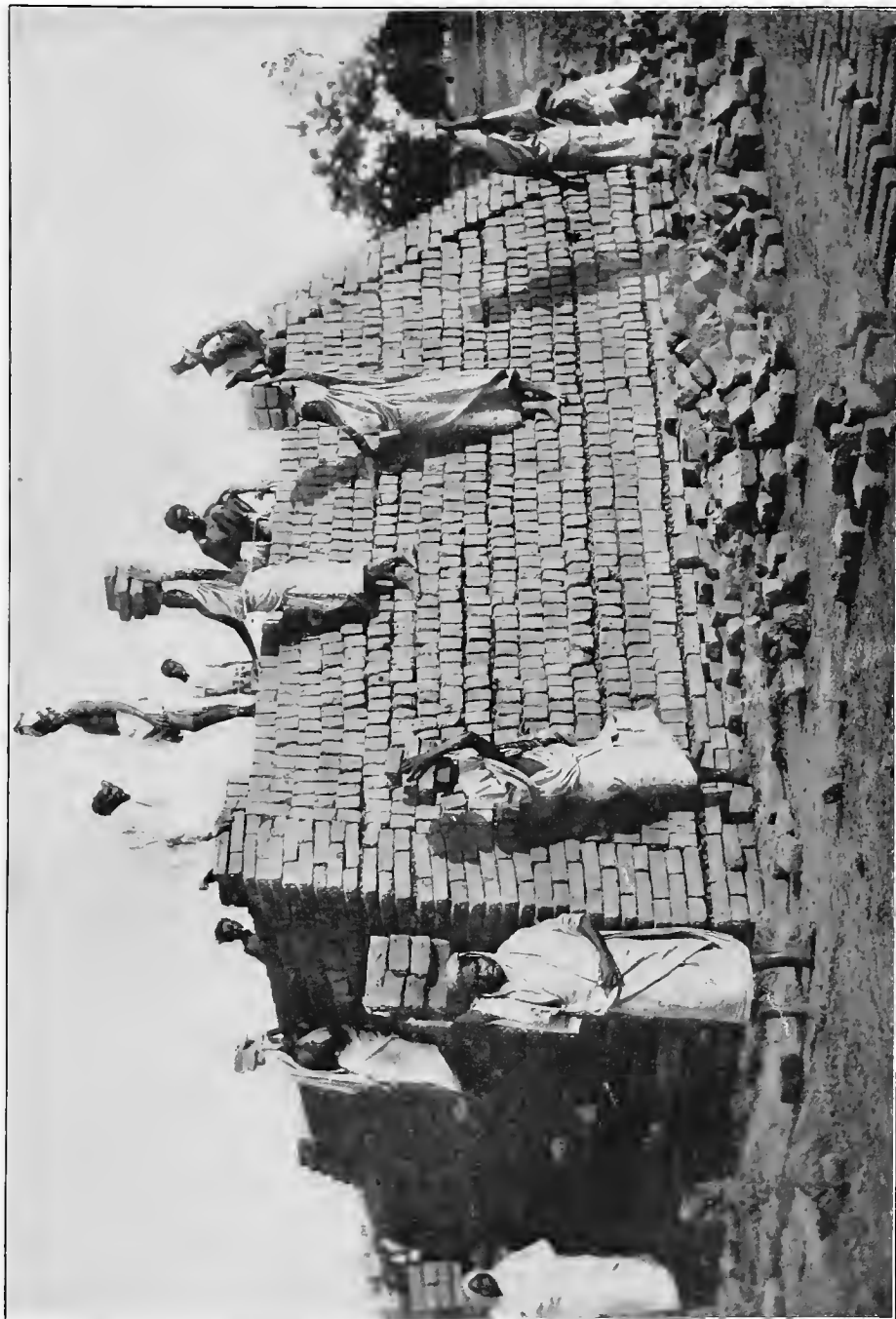


PUPILS OF A MISSIONARY SCHOOL IN CHINA
Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



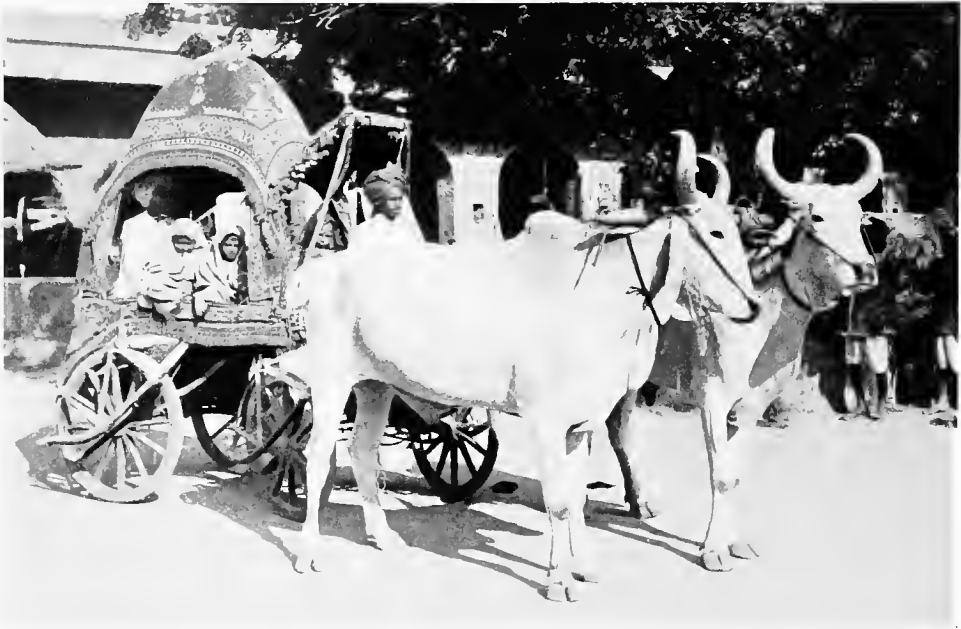
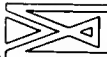
MAKING SALT IN CHINA

The salt sea-water is pumped by these windmills into shallow ponds, where it evaporates.



PILING SUN-BAKED BRICKS IN INDIA

The wages of these women are three cents a day and their hours from sunrise to sunset. In the foreground of the picture, on the right, rows of bricks may be seen, arranged to dry in the sun.— *Photo by Rev. T. S. Wymcoop, of Allahabad, India.*



A BULLOCK CART USED BY LADIES OF RANK IN INDIA



CROSSING A RIVER IN INDIA ON A RAFT OF INFLATED BULLOCK SKINS
Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



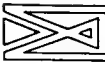
INDIA OF TO-MORROW

Handsome school boys of Amritsar at the Golden Temple beside the Holy Tank.— *Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.*



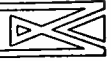
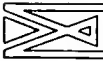
PLOWING WITH WOODEN PLOWS

The Lean Tamils of Southern India are the blackest people one can see. By contrast their plump white bullocks are the more striking, and man and beast make picturesque combinations wherever they come together. Subsoil plowing has not yet appealed to the Hindu mind, and the scratching with a pointed stick has satisfied them since the beginning of time. There is no new agriculture in these minds.



PROBABLY THE ODDEST SHOES IN THE WORLD, BEING A FLAT BLOCK
WITH A LARGE KNOB WHICH SLIPS BETWEEN THE FIRST AND
SECOND TOES

This shoe is worn by the low classes in India.— *Photo and Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.*



This picture represents one of the heathen festivals held in Southern India, to which thousands gather every twelve years from all over India, when, according to devotion or consecration, the devotees fast from one to twelve days and await the appearance of the sacred shell which "comes up out of the water when the priest assigned to the office has 'searched' for it." In their frenzy thousands plunge into the tank or lake, hoping for purification of soul and body when the waters are moved. In the crush many are injured and large numbers drowned, in spite of the precautions taken by the English Government to protect life. During this ceremony the gods are anointed with perfumed oils from the lemon, saffron, soapnut, banana, coconut, sugar, raisins; then milk is poured over, and the devotees eagerly secure the sacred draught, moisten the forehead and eyes, and then drink what remains in their palms, after which incense and camphor gum are burned. These vast throngs show slight regard for caste, and the rule of seclusion for women is apparently forgotten.



A HINDU RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL

The great annual Hindu religious festival at Gunga Saugar, at the mouth of the Ganges, North India. Thousands of pilgrims flock there every year to perform religious vows and, by bathing in the sacred waters, to obtain purification from sins. — *Photo from Mrs. Ada Lee.*



THE STORY OF WETHANDAYAH IN THE UZINA PAGODA, MOULMAIN, BURMA
Photo from Rev. B. M. Jones.



A BUDDHIST PRIEST TEACHING HIS SCHOOLBOYS IN BURMA
Like all Asiatics, the boys shout their lessons.



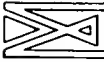
CHIEF MONANG, HIS WIFE, AND AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY
IN BORNEO



HINDOO SNAKE CHARMERS

Itinerant snake charmers are met with in all parts of India. They perform clever sleight-of-hand tricks, but their principal attractions are cobras, which they pretend to charm. The snakes, however, have been rendered harmless by the extraction of their fangs.

Photo from Hugh M. Smith, Bureau of Fisheries.



A CHINESE PEPPER PLANTATION IN THE MALAY PENINSULA

The pepper plant is supported by poles, as shown in the illustration, growing to a height of twelve or fifteen feet, and yields two crops a year. In the Middle Ages pepper was one of the most costly of spices. The fruit is a bright red berry of about the size of a pea.— *Photo from Herbert West.*



TWO HUNDRED SQUARE MILES OF ONCE WOODED MOUNTAINS IN CHINA WHICH A CENTURY AGO PAID RICH REVENUE ON THEIR LUMBER PRODUCT, NOW A WORTHLESS AND IRRECLAIMABLE DESERT
 Locality: District of Fou-ping, Chili Province, China. View from the top of a mountain 2,000 feet high, looking down on adjacent hills and valleys.— *Photo by Bailey Willis, Carnegie Institution.*



THE FRUIT WHICH LOOKS LIKE A WATERMELON IS IN REALITY A LEMON
Weight, seven and one-half pounds; grown in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico.— *Photo from
Mr. Russell H. Millward, American Vice Consul, Tampico, Mexico.*



MAMMOTH OIL GUSHER ON FIRE AT SAN GERONIMO, MEXICO

During its fury the flame mounted to heights ranging from 800 to 1,400 feet, measuring forty to seventy-five feet in width and presenting the most spectacular fire ever witnessed in the oil industry. Newspapers could be clearly read at a distance of seventeen miles, headlines at thirty-three miles, and ships' officers reported that the light was visible for more than 100 miles at sea.— *Photo from Russell Hastings Millward.*



OBTAINING SALT AT CALDERA, COSTA RICA

The places in which salt is made are low and flat lands which are flooded at high tide. After withdrawal of the water, when the soil is left dry, a queer implement which looks like an enormous wooden comb drawn by oxen is dragged over the whole patch of land. The peones with long-wooden spades then heap the salted earth into carts with wooden wheels in which it is carried to the tanks. Here salt water is poured over the earth and allowed to filter through layers of straw and sand until a saturated solution is obtained.—*Photo by Prof. Y. Fid Tristan of San José, Costa Rica.*



VAPORIZING THE SALT SOLUTION, COSTA RICA

The saturated solution is then brought to the vaporizing pans where it is converted into a solid mass of impure salt. This is heaped into a large deposit. Wooden dishes are used to carry the salt from the pan to the heap. Here the tropical climate takes a share in the operation. Owing to the dampness of air, the various deliquescent salts, which are found together with table salt in the sea-water, are dissolved and run out in a stream from the heap. The salt always remains impure. — *Photo by Prof. Y. Frid Tristram, of San Jose, Costa Rica.*

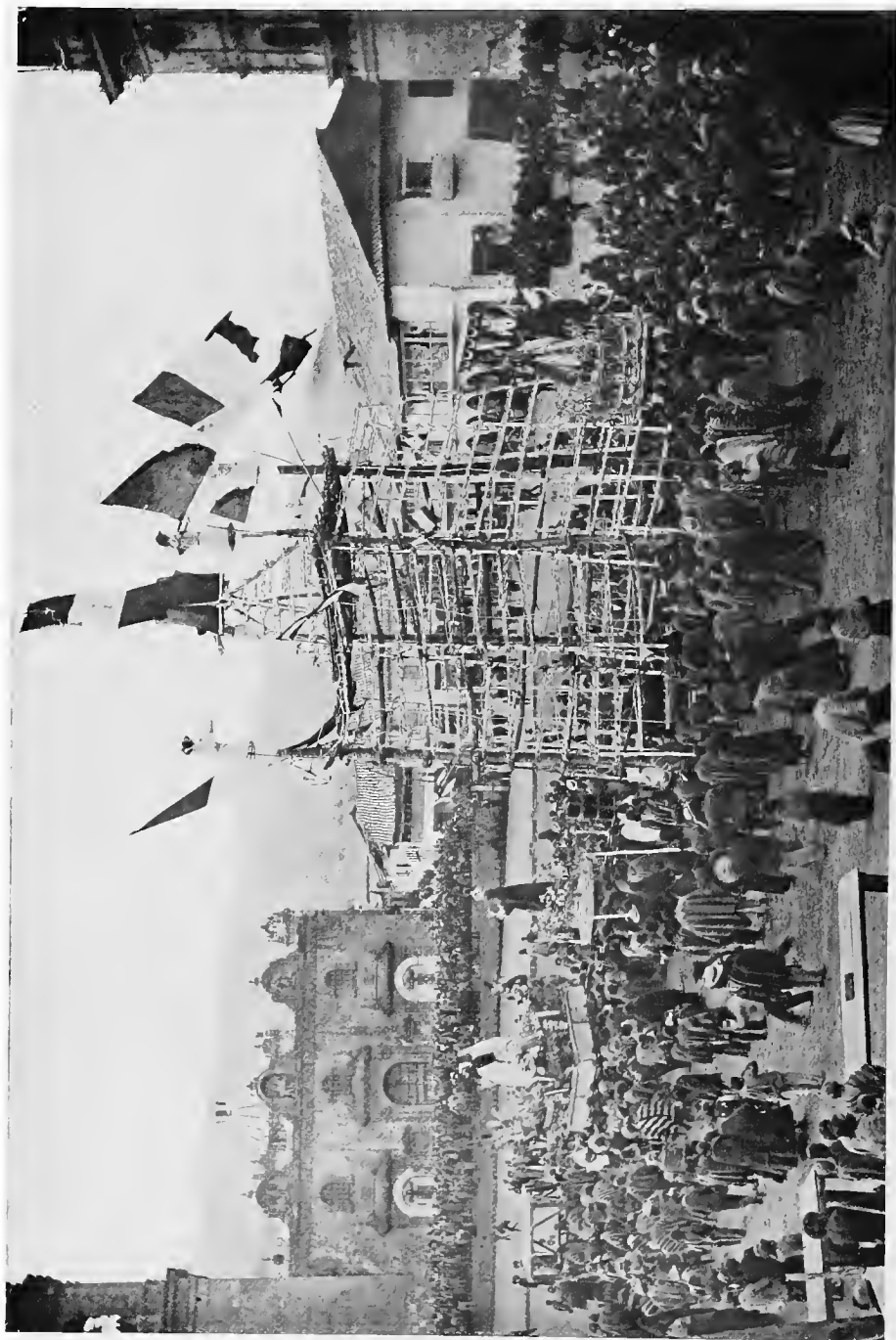


CITIZENS OF HAITI
Photos from Rear-Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. Navy.



GAUDY HATS WORN BY THE MEN OF TIAHUANACO, PERU, AT FIESTAS

The men on feast days come forth in head covering that would put even "Merry Widows" to shame. Multi-colored macaw feathers, colored cloth, and tinsel combine to dazzle the beholder, and as the revelers march down the village street, blowing on reed pipes and beating drums, they are accompanied by a score of half-naked children and a few dozen barking dogs. The children are always dirt-covered, the dogs always lean and savage, and the players always imbibe too freely of chicha, ending the day in a drunken carouse.— *Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN CUZCO

Each church sends its saint to the Cathedral for Corpus Christi. Here the saints remain one week, being then returned to their home church, after visiting other friendly saints.— *Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



A VIEW OF ONE OF THE SALIENTS OF THE FORTRESS OF SACSABUAMAN, OVERLOOKING CUZCO, PERU

Showing the enormous blocks of stone used in its construction. These great stones were brought from quarries miles away in the mountains. The citadel is composed of walls averaging eighteen feet in height, built in over twenty salient and retiring angles. One of the rocks in the lowest wall is fully sixteen feet in height and weighs many tons. In no part of the world is there an ancient building or fortification to equal Sacsahuaman in solidity and beauty of execution. Yet with the coming of the Spaniards it did not fulfill the glory of its name.— *Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



QUICHUA GIRLS RETURNING FROM MASS, IN THE HIGHLANDS OF PERU

The large, flat hat, usually of homespun, is dyed bright blue or red, bedecked with tinsel (a modern innovation). Both men and women wear this headgear. The men are attired in knee-breeches, short jackets, and ponchos; the women in short skirts and low-cut blouses. They are bare-legged and seem scantily clad at an altitude of 11,000 feet above the sea.—*Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



A FULL-BLOODED QUICHUA, DESCENDANT OF A PEOPLE WHO LAID
THESE GREAT STONES, CUZCO, PERU

Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.



A FLOCK OF ALPACAS, SEEN IN THE VALLEY OF YUCAY

The alpaca, unlike its cousin the llama, is not a burden-bearer, being instead highly valued for its fine coat of woolly hair, the fiber of which is small but strong, very silky and lustrous. The unshorn coat reaches a length of about two feet, the annual shear, however, being only about eight inches. — *Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*

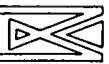
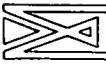


A CUZCO STREET SCENE SHOWING OLD SPANISH BALCONY, NOTE THE LLAMAS ROLLING IN THE DUST
Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.



A LLAMA TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO CUZCO, PERU, RESTING BY THE WAYSIDE

Domesticated long ago, the llamas are the best friends of the mountaineers, furnishing wool for clothing, fuel, bearing burdens patiently, calling for little or no care, as they graze by the wayside and require little water. As in the days of Atahulpa, so to-day, a train of laden llamas slowly journeys towards Cuzco; in the rear a Quichua boy and girl, both spinning as they walk, using primitive implements, a baby strapped to the young mother's back. The llamas turn their head quickly to right and left, their curious eyes ever shifting; the young man and woman constantly chew the dried coca leaf, which deadens hunger, cold, and fatigue, and watch for the flag which cheers, which waves triumphant on this ancient highway — the little white flag which marks a hut where chicha is sold. Chicha is the Peruvian drink made from fermented corn. It is highly intoxicating and its victims are legion on fiesta days.— *Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



FOOT-BRIDGE OF WOVEN WILLOW OVER RIVER VILCANOTA, ON THE ROAD TO CUZCO, PERU
Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.

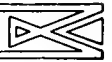
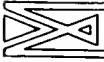


FERRYING MULES IN THE REED BOATS, LAKE TITICACA, PERU

The sail as well as the boat is built of woven reeds, and the balsa can be used for six months, when it becomes water-soaked, and must be abandoned. Sailing in this queer little craft proved an exciting pastime. The boat is simply a big basket made of bundles of grass tied together and shaped a little like a canoe. One is in danger of becoming very wet and very seasick. The boats are most attractive when seen from the shore. The Titicaca Indians wear homespun as in years long past, and as one watches a fleet of balsas sailing out to the fishing grounds, he realizes that in the people, crafts, and lake itself, there is little change since prehistoric days.— *Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



SAILING ON THE LAKE OF THE CLOUDS, 12,500 FEET
The boat and its sail are constructed of reeds.— *Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



A HOLIDAY CROWD IN THE PLAZA SAN PEDRO, LA PAZ

Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.



MARKET SCENE IN LA PAZ, THE CAPITAL OF BOLIVIA

La Paz is over 12,000 feet above the sea, but its market is filled with tropical fruits from the forest country on the eastern slope of the Andes.—*Photo by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



STREET SCENE IN CUZCO



TWELVE-SIDED STONE IN OLD INCA WALL IN CUZCO, PERU

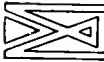
No mortar was used, yet these walls have stood through the centuries and will outlive the sixteenth century buildings which rise above them. The stones vary in length from one to eight feet, in thickness from six inches to two feet, the larger at the bottom, graduating as they rise. The most remarkable fact concerning these stones is that the quarries were many miles from Cuzco. Without iron or steel to shape them, with no device now known to us to aid in their transportation, these huge rocks were carried great distances by men over steep mountain trails.— *Photos by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



SCENES IN LA PAZ, THE CITY OF THE CLOUDS

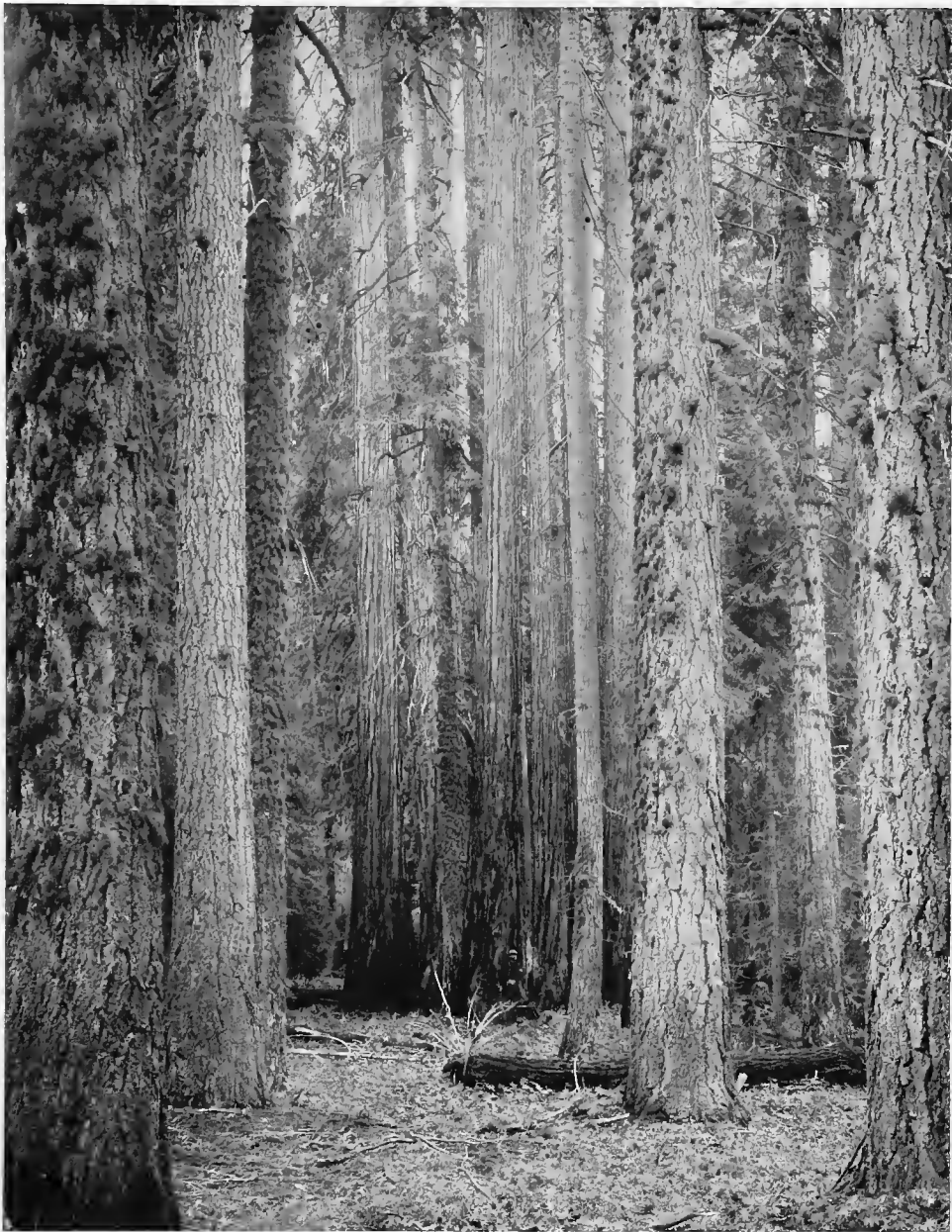
While the London "Arriet" spends her earnings on her bonnet and the Eastside New York damsel pines for imitation jewelry, the Chola's petticoats are her pride and wealth. She wears one over the other, each of a different brilliant hue — twenty-five, it is said, being the record.

Stately, silent-footed, wearing an expression of great curiosity, the llamas, with their big cousins, the camels, are the only burden-bearers with pride unbroken. They carry their heads with a regal air. In coloring they are black, brown, tan, or white, often wearing a brighter touch in ear ribbons and small ornamental bags hung about the neck.— *Photos by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.*



A DRAGON TREE OF MADIERA ISLAND A CENTURY OLD

Some of these trees rival the redwoods in age, and on the island of Teneriffe a famous one was recently blown down which must have been a seed before the birth of Christ.— *Photo from David Fairchild, United States Department of Agriculture.*



CLOSE GROUP OF YOUNG REDWOODS SURROUNDED BY WHITE FIRS

Eleven Sequoias on one-third acre, 6, 5, 5, 8, 7, 5, 6, 7, 3, 5, 4 feet in diameter and measuring about 240 feet tall. Sequoia National Park, California. Note the man standing at base of the central tree.— *Photo from United States Forest Service.*



VERY LARGE CARIBOU STAG, TAKEN IN ROUGH WATER AND ON
A DARK DAY



CARIBOU STAG WITH SYMMETRICAL HORNS, PHOTOGRAPHED AT EIGHT
FEET. NOTE BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLAR CARRIED BY STAGS ONLY

Photos taken in Newfoundland by George Shiras, 3d.



MINK TAKING ITS OWN PICTURE BY FLASHLIGHT BY PULLING ON
STRING BAITED WITH FISH, WHITE FISH RIVER, MICH.

Photo by George Shiras, 3d.



SMALL BAND OF DALL'S SHEEP NEAR THE HEAD OF THE NABESNA, A TRIBUTARY OF THE COPPER RIVER, ALASKA

This sheep is slightly smaller than the Rocky Mountain sheep. It has also more slender horns and is pure white in color. They are very keen of vision and depend little upon scent for warning of danger.— *Photo from F. H. Moffit, United States Geological Survey.*



A GREAT BROWN BEAR KILLED ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA

The unstretched hide of this bear measured eleven feet, four inches from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail. His standing height was five feet. He had a rear foot measuring sixteen and five-eighths inches from the heel to the base of the second toe-nail, and the forepad was eleven and one-half inches broad. He weighed about 800 pounds. A grizzly bear weighs about half as much. The brown bears of Alaska are larger than all other bears except the Polar bear, and similar bears found in Kamchatka. They will doubtless become extinct in Alaska very soon as they are being killed at a rate greatly in excess of their increase.— *Photo from George Mixer, 2d.*



A SAPSUCKER MAKING FRESH SAP BASINS IN BARK, WHERE IT ALSO CATCHES FLIES ATTRACTED BY THE SWEET FLUID, JULY 26, 1907



LARGE COW MOOSE DETECTING SCENT FROM CAMERA BLIND, RED BROOK CREEK, NEW BRUNSWICK

Photos by George Shiras, 3d.



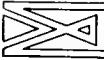
PELICANS COMING FROM THE OCEAN TO INDIAN RIVER WITH FISH FOR YOUNG, PELICAN ISLAND, FLORIDA

Under the wise protection of the National Audubon Society and through the foresight of President Roosevelt in setting aside this island as a government reservation for breeding birds, there should be little difficulty in preserving the pelican of Florida from extinction, where now they may be seen daily along four hundred miles of coast, partly filling the gap made by the almost complete destruction of the egret, the white heron, the flamingo, and the roseate spoonbill, the former victims of a woman's fashion.—*Photo by George Shiras, 3d.*



MALE AND FEMALE QUAIL IN ORANGE GROVE, HALIFAX RIVER, FLORIDA, APRIL 1, 1908

"No rain having fallen for three months, the birds and forest animals were alert for any new sources of water supply. Taking advantage of this, I sank a small wooden pail level with the soil, filled it with water, and by it scattered bread crumbs, grain, and oranges cut in twain, while twenty feet away my little green canvas tent was erected, partly sheltered with palmettoes. In a short while many visitors came, and as the tent was moved closer each day, they feared it not. On the third day I entered the blind for the first time, using my largest lens (14-inch focus). In the total of four hours spent in the tent on different days, I succeeded in getting photographs of the cardinal (male and female), turtle-dove, sand-dove, brown thrasher, field sparrows, quail (male and female), squirrels, rabbits, and wood-rats, several of which are here shown approaching or nibbling at the oranges, which above all else were their favorite food and drink. A pair of quail excited my greatest interest, as their appearance was totally unexpected, though I had been near by for several days."—*Photo by George Shiras, 3d.*

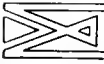


FLASHLIGHT, COW AND CALF MOOSE, UPPER TOBIQUE RIVER, NEW BRUNSWICK
Photographed from blind at midnight. Calf not seen until negative was developed two weeks later.



DAYLIGHT, BULL MOOSE SWIMMING SO RAPIDLY THAT IT REQUIRED THREE PADDLES TO OVERTAKE HIM (4 P. M.)

Because of effective game laws, this noble animal is now more widely distributed and is more abundant in New Brunswick than in any given area of equal size on the American continent. No cows or calves can be legally killed, with the result that thousands of females now form great breeding herds capable of more than supplying the present destruction of the bull and adding many more each year to the permanent breeding stock.—*Photo by George Shiras, 3d.*



A BIG BULL MOOSE THAT WAS PHOTOGRAPHED BY GEORGE SHIRAS, 3D, FOUR TIMES IN TWENTY MINUTES, NICTAU LAKE, NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 4, 10 P. M.

After many years of photographing bull moose in many parts of Canada and the United States, Mr. Shiras has come to the conclusion that the prevailing impression that the moose, especially the bull, will deliberately charge the jacklight of the night hunter is erroneous. Mr. Shiras found it was an exception not to obtain at least two photographs of the same moose at night, which never happened with the white-tail deer in nearly twenty years.



FLASHLIGHT, WHITE-TAIL DEER, WITH PORCUPINE TO RIGHT, WHITE FISH LAKE, MICHIGAN

This graceful and cunning animal is more widely distributed in the United States than any other member of the deer family; due to its wonderful resourcefulness and the dense coverts it usually inhabits.



FEMALE MAN-O-WAR BIRD, SHOWING EXTREME EXTENT OF ITS WING, EIGHT FEET FROM TIP TO TIP
Photo by George Shiras, 3d.



MAN-O'-WAR BIRD DESCENDING ON NEST: NOTE REMARKABLE FORWARD WING MOVEMENT
Photo by George Shiras, 3d.



YOUNG MAN-O'-WAR BIRD AT CLOSE RANGE, CAY VERDE, BAHAMA

The man-o'-war or frigate bird has a greater expansion of wing in proportion to the weight of the body than any other bird, and in power of flight is unsurpassed, soaring for hours at a great height, often far out at sea. It lives on flying fish or by robbing the boobies, gulls, and terns. The long, narrow, powerful bill has at the end a horny hook, in appearance and substance like a talon, while the feet, from lack of use, are small and atrophied. The male is a brilliant black and has a concealed pouch of red skin which, when inflated, resembles a toy balloon; the female is brownish black with a splotched breast of white. The single young is white with black wings, and always stands erect in the nest.— *Photo by George Shiras, 3d.*



BOOBIES IN FLIGHT, CAY VERDE, BAHAMAS

PARENT BOOBIES COVERING YOUNG FROM DIRECT SUN HEAT
OF 130 DEGREES

The booby or black gannet is a maritime bird found on both oceans, with a range on the Atlantic coast confined to tropical and sub-tropical America. It inhabits lonely islets and in flight resembles both the cormorant and the gull, but in fishing strikes the water at a low angle, emerging against the wind. The adult has a white breast and the rest of the body is a beautiful soft, dark brown; the young are white at first, shading gradually into gray and the final brown of the parents. The feet are webbed, of yellowish hue, and the odd wedged-shaped bill is a green-yellow or a pink-yellow, according to sex. When approached closely they bow in a dignified manner and manifest great affection for their young.

Cay Verde is a small island in the Bahamas of about thirty acres in extent. When Mr. Shiras visited it, in the company of Frank M. Chapman and Alfred G. Mayer, it was the breeding place of more than 4,000 boobies and 500 or 600 man-o'-war birds. The booby nest usually contains two eggs which hatch ten days apart.— *Photos by George Shiras, 3d.*



NOT DEAD BUT PLAYING POSSUM



COYOTE PUPS AT MOUTH OF BREEDING DEN IN WYOMING

In some regions successful sheep raising is practically impossible because of the destructive raids of the coyotes. Experiments are being made by the Biological Survey and Forest Service to discover a cheap method of fencing by means of which depredations upon sheep may be prevented. Where the coyotes can be kept away from the sheep they are of great assistance to the ranchman, because of their destruction of rabbits, prairie dogs, and other rodents.— *Photos by Viola McCalm and Vernon Bailey, United States Biological Survey.*



HUNTING BEARS ON HORSEBACK IN WYOMING

The bear seen in this picture was seeking escape from a pack of hounds and terriers which led the chase.— *From a photo by Alan D. Wilson of Philadelphia.*



YOUNG BLUEJAYS, ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY



YOUNG FISH-HAWKS ABOUT TO LEAVE THEIR NEST, GARDINER'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK

*Photos by Frank M. Chapman, and from his book "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist."
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FISH-HAWK RETURNING TO ITS NEST ON THE SHORE OF GARDINER'S
ISLAND, NEW YORK, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A BLIND THIRTY
FEET AWAY

*Photo by Frank M. Chapman, and from his book "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist."
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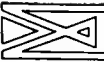


THREE ADULT PETREL



SHOWING THE GREAT EXPANSE OF THE ADULT PETREL'S WINGS

While the shores of the Bay of Fundy are the principal nesting-places for this bird, Little Duck Island, nine miles south of Northeast Harbor, Mount Desert Island, Maine, certainly does its share as a nursery for the Leach's petrel. Thousands and thousands of these birds return to rear their young where they themselves were hatched. One marvels at the instinct which guides them on a foggy night, from several hundred miles out at sea, to a small spot on the ocean scarcely half a square mile in size, and on a course straighter than any ship could be steered. Upon arrival, each flies straight to his own burrow, although there are a hundred next to his, and to the human eye all look alike. Perhaps it is this same instinct which brings back the young another year to build their nests, as their ancestors have done, on the cliffs and fields of Little Duck Island.— *Photos from Arnold Wood.*



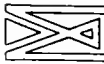
YOUNG FLAMINGO EATING SHELL OF THE EGG FROM WHICH IT WAS HATCHED

"The young stay in the nest until they are three or four days old. During this time they are brooded by the parents, one or the other of which is always in attendance. With a bill as large as their nestling's body, it was of special interest to observe how the latter would be fed. The operation is admirably shown in the above picture. What in effect is regurgitated clam broth, is taken drop by drop from the tip of the parent's bill. This is the young bird's first meal. His next attempts at eating are of special interest. It will be observed that the bill in a newly hatched flamingo bears small resemblance to the singular, decurved organ of the adult. In the chick the bill is short and straight, with no hint of future curvature; and at this stage of its existence the bird feeds in a manner wholly unlike that employed by the old birds. It picks up its food. The second meal, then, consists of bits of the egg-shell whence the chick has lately emerged. When the bird is about three weeks old the bill first shows signs of convexity, and the bird now feeds after the singular manner of the adult, standing on its head, as it were, the maxilla, or upper half of the bill, being nearly parallel with the ground. Contrary to the rule among birds, the lower portion of the bill is immovable, but the upper portion, moving rapidly, forces little jets of water from each side of the base of the bill, washing out the sand and the mud through the strainers with which the sides of the bill are beset, and leaving the shells on which the bird subsists. Or, as Peter expressed it: 'It seems to me, sir, when de fillymingo feed dat de upper lip do all de wuk, sir, when he chomp, chomp, chomp, and grabble in de mud.'"—*Photo by Frank M. Chapman, and from his book "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist."* Copyright, 1909, by D. Appleton & Co.



PORTION OF A DESERTED FLAMINGO CITY, CONTAINING ABOUT 2,000 NESTS, THE BAHAMAS

Photo by Frank M. Chapman, and from his book "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist." Copyrighted, 1909, by D. Appleton & Co.



WHITE PELICAN FEEDING YOUNG, BIG STICK LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN

Note the knob on the bill of the bird in the background at the left. The knob disappears after the mating season. "We must accord to pelicans that respectful attention which is due of extreme age. Pelicans became pelicans long before man became man, a study of the distribution of the eleven existing species leading to the conclusion that at least as late as the latter part of the Tertiary period, our white pelican, and doubtless also other species, presented much the same appearance that it does to-day. In many of the numberless lakes of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, invariably upon the islands, white pelicans nest; a colony containing anywhere from a dozen to several thousand birds."—*Photo by Frank M. Chapman, and from his book "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist."* Copyrighted, 1909, by D. Appleton & Co.



MURRES ON THE PINNACLES, FARNE ISLANDS

The birds are so closely crowded on the table-like tops of the Pinnacles that a newcomer finds a foothold with difficulty. Photographed across the gap from the main island.— *Photo by Frank M. Chapman, and from his book "Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist."* Copyright, 1909, by D. Appleton & Co.

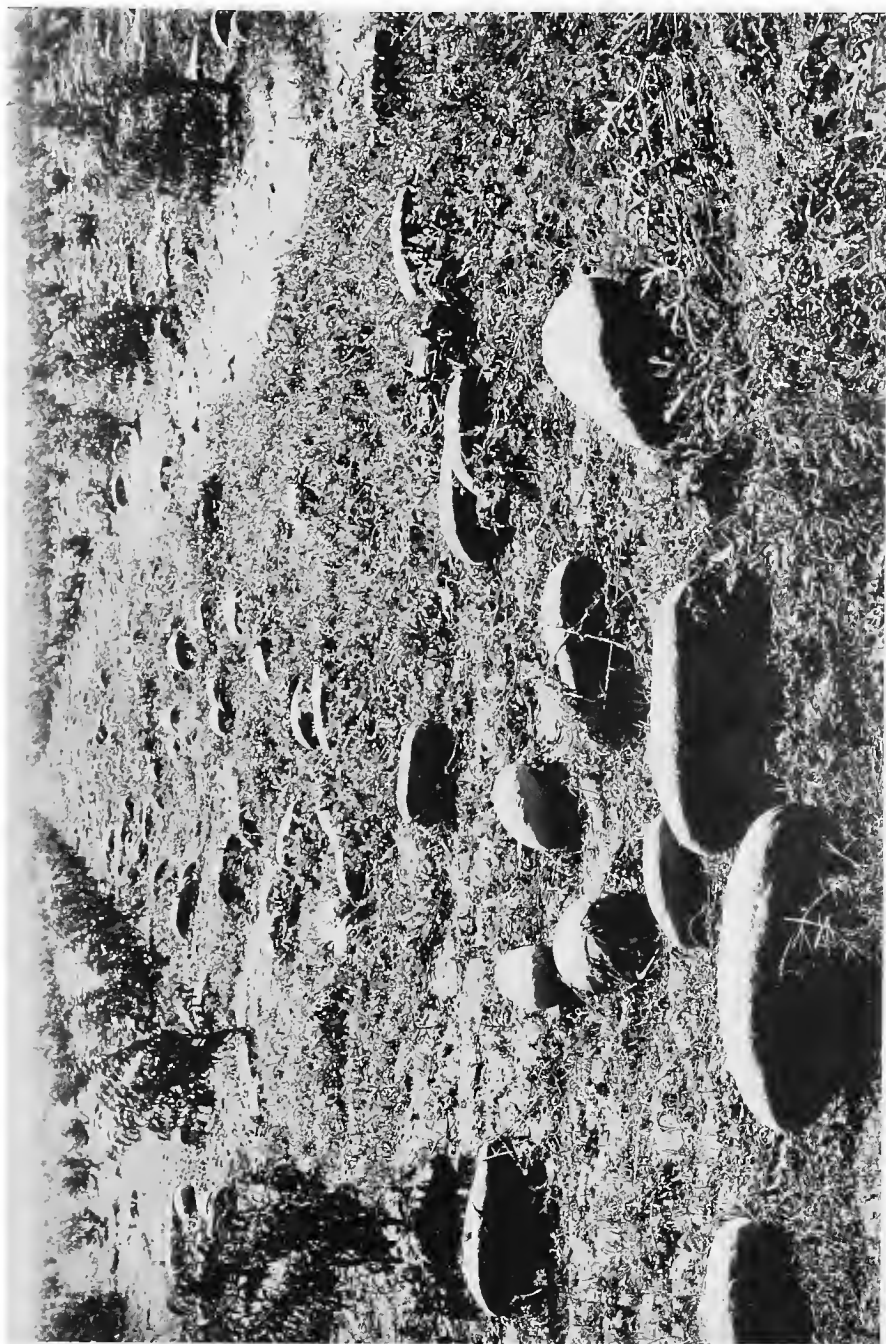


SHEEP ON THE TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT OF NEVADA, WHERE WAS DESERT COUNTRY BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS CAME

The Reclamation Service up to January 1, 1909, had built more than 3,458 miles of canals and ditches, some of which carry whole rivers. Laid end to end, these canals would reach from New York to San Francisco. It has in operation more than 983 miles of telephone lines. It has built 338 miles of roads, most of which are in a country heretofore inaccessible. The tunnels excavated have a total length of more than sixteen miles. Nearly one million acres are now ready for irrigation, embracing 4,686 farms. The construction works completed include 793 bridges and 7,297 canal structures, such as dams, headgates, turnouts, drops, etc. The excavations of rock and earth moved amount to the enormous total of 54,889,977 cubic yards. It is estimated that as a result of the activities of this bureau more than 20,000 people are now established in homes in the arid West.



PUMPKINS IN AN ORCHARD IN YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON



WATERMELONS IN YOUNG PEACH ORCHARD FARM, KERMAN, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
Showing profitable use of ground while orchard is being brought into bearing. Kerman is a new colony west of Fresno.



K. VAN DER AARDE AND ONE OF HIS WINESAP APPLE TREES
In the vale of plenty, Yakima, Washington.— *Photo from United States Reclamation Service.*



DATE TREE IN SALT RIVER VALLEY, NEAR MESA, SHOWING THE ENORMOUS CROP OF DATES ON ONE TREE, SALT RIVER VALLEY PROJECT, ARIZONA

Photo from United States Reclamation Service.

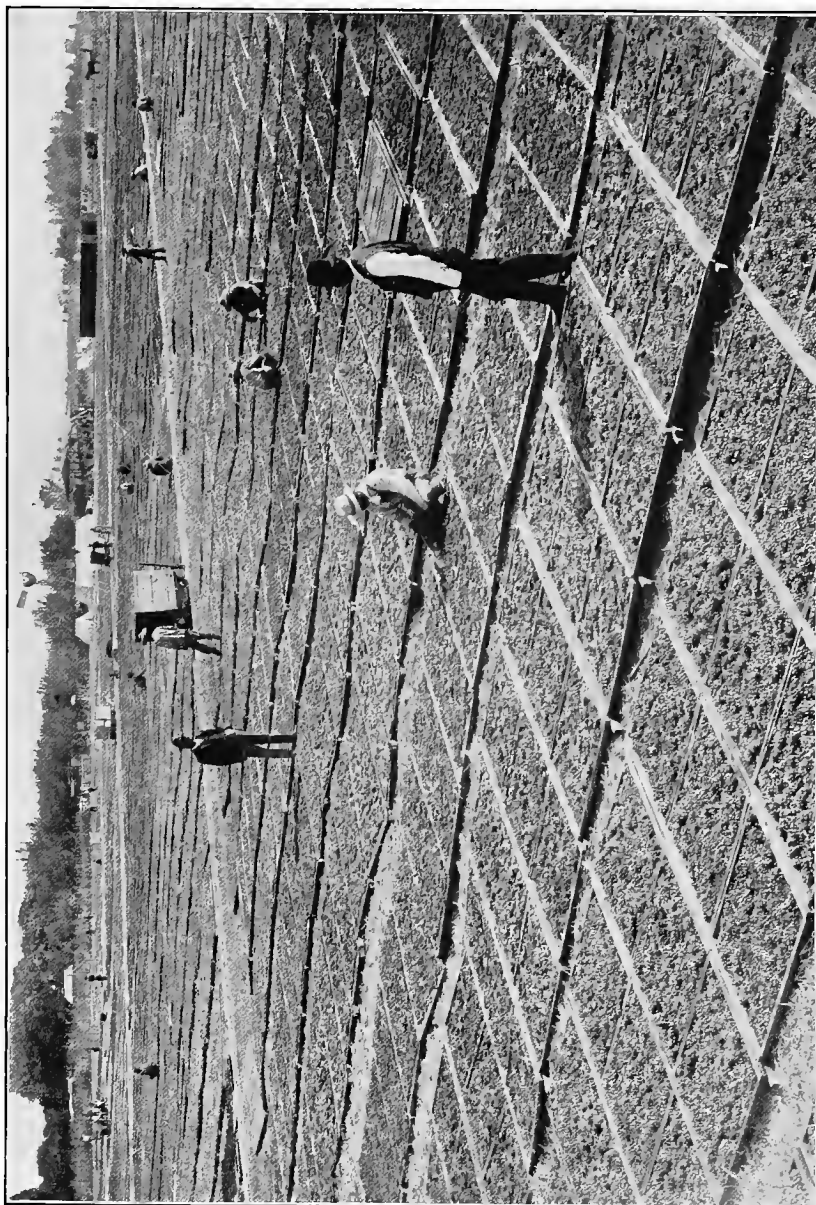


SEEDLESS SULTANA GRAPES GROWN BY IRRIGATION NEAR CARLSBAD,
NEW MEXICO

The democracy of the irrigated sections always impresses the newcomer. It is due to the small farm, the independence of the owners, and the social equality of the people. Conditions compel association and organization in the harvesting and marketing of high-priced products. The narrow provincialism which has marked life where farms are large is not found here. Rural delivery of mails, with daily papers, the county telephone, traveling libraries, centralized schools, and trolley lines to the towns are all serving to bring the desert farmer within the stimulating currents of the world's thought. One of the most prominent farm editors in America recently said: "In the irrigated West there will be developed in time the most nearly ideal conditions of rural life and the best types of men and women the world has ever seen."—*Photo from United States Reclamation Service.*



No nation spends so much for the development of its farms and farming interests as do the people of the United States through federal and state agricultural departments and experiment stations. These three pictures illustrate experiments by the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison. Corn is the chief of our crops and contributes more to our prosperity than any other product of the soil. No. 1 shows corn grown on undrained field; No. 2, corn grown on field with tiled drain seventy feet apart; No. 3, corn grown on field with tiled drain forty feet apart and originally the wettest portion of the field.



DRYING SEEDLESS RAISINS IN CALIFORNIA

The average time of drying and curing a tray of raisins is about three weeks. Some of the larger growers, in order not to run so much risk in drying on account of rain and to save time in handling the crop, have curing houses, where the curing is finished after having been partially done outside.— *Photo from George C. Husmann, United States Department of Agriculture.*



EXCAVATING FOR THE SITE OF THE GREAT GATUN DAM, LOOKING SOUTH

There are now on the Isthmus forty-eight 95-ton, forty-two 70-ton, ten 45-ton, and one 38-ton steam shovels, or a total of one hundred and one steam shovels. A single steam shovel at work on the Panama Canal recently removed 3,941 cubic yards of rock and earth in a working day of eight hours. This breaks all records for a single day's excavation by one steam shovel. The shovel was actually at work six hours and fifty minutes.— *Photo from the Panama Canal Commission.*



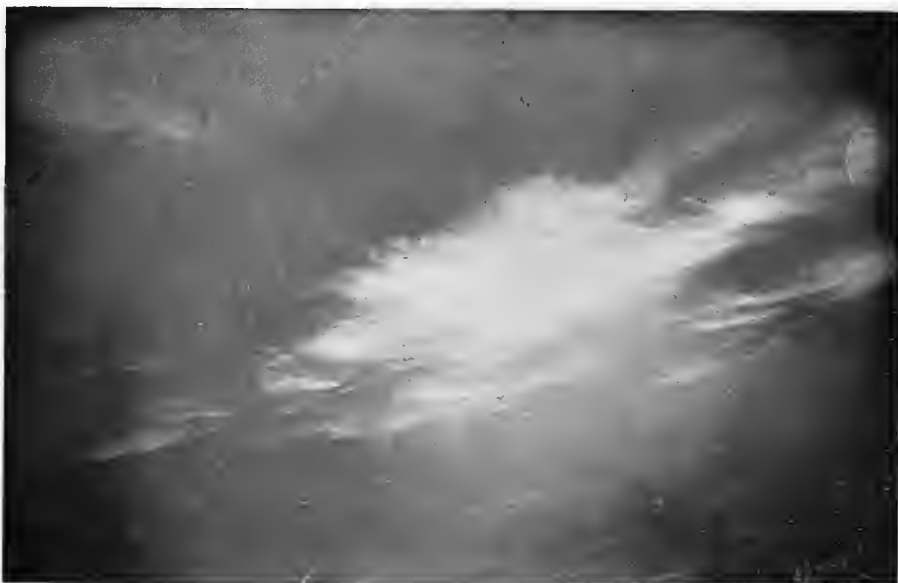
This outlook tower, unique in design and construction, was recently erected by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, at his summer home in Baddeck, Nova Scotia. The tower reaches a height of nearly eighty feet, and yet neither scaffolding nor derricks were employed in building it. It is made of the tetrahedral cells invented by Dr. Bell. This considerable structure weighs less than five tons, and yet can carry a great weight. It is remarkable, not only for its strength and lightness, as well as cheapness, but also for the fact that it was put together in about ten days by several unskilled laborers, and that every part of the work was done on the ground. No one was obliged to leave the ground until the tower stood erect and completed.

— *Photo by J. A. Douglas McCurdy.*



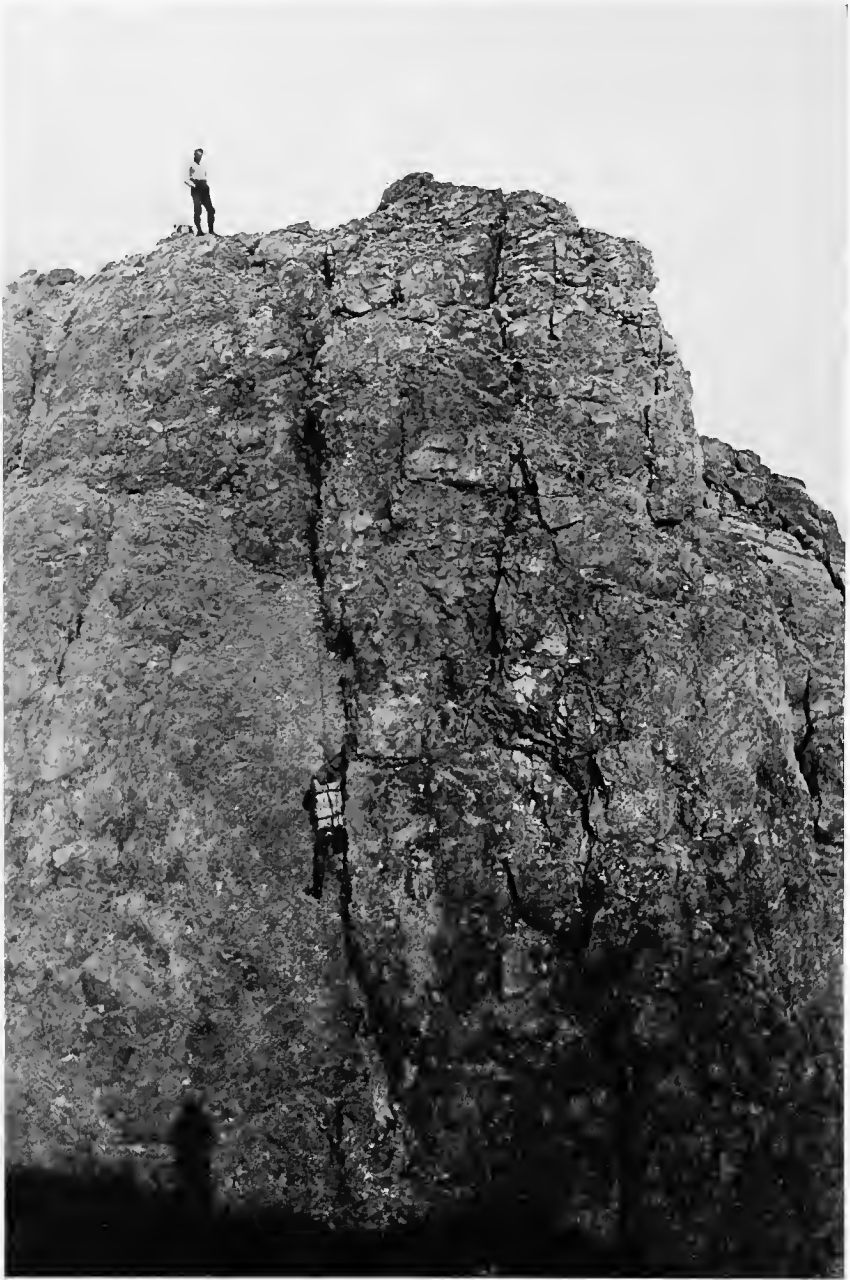
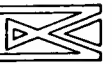
CIRRO-CUMULUS CLOUDS

Small round masses of clouds, usually at an elevation of four or five miles above the earth's surface. These clouds are typical of fair weather.



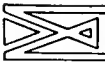
CIRRUS CLOUDS

Light, feathery clouds that float at an elevation of four or five miles above the earth's surface. When in the form of plumes with frayed and torn edges increasing cloudiness and rain or snow are indicated.—*Photos by Prof. Alfred J. Henry, U. S. Weather Bureau.*



MARKING THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Some of the difficulties of triangulation. Climbing an almost vertical cliff by a rope. This cliff is almost 100 feet high, and affords the only means to reach the summit. The man on the rope has a theodolite on his back. This ascent had to be made five times before the necessary observations were completed.— *Photo by E. R. Martin, Alaskan Boundary Survey.*



This very beautiful flower, commonly called Indian Basket Grass, grows in the mountains of our Northwest coast, from Southern British Columbia to Northern California and eastward to Western Montana. The long, tough and lustrous leaves of the plant are used by the Indians as an overlaying material to make the white patterns of their baskets. Its botanical name is *Xerophyllum Tenax*, and it is also known by the names of Pine Lily, Bear Grass, and Squaw Grass.— *Photo by Asahel Curtis.*

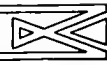
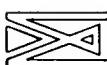


KATE'S NEEDLE, ALASKA

Note the woman's face outlined by the profile of the mountain. Kate's Needle, whose peculiar profile is shown here, is about 10,000 feet high, and is the highest mountain in southeastern Alaska, outside of the Saint Elias and Mount Fairweather ranges. It is one of the boundary mountains selected by the Tribunal of London. Whichever of the pinnacles projecting above its summit ridge is chosen as the exact turning point in the boundary will be a grander and more enduring monument than any which can be built by human agency.— *Photo by Radcliffe Hordern, Alaskan Boundary Commission.*



SEA OF FOG, FROM MOUNT WILSON, CALIFORNIA
Photo by Prof. Ferdinand Ellerman, Mount Wilson Observatory.



ELIOT GLACIER, AT NORTHEAST SIDE OF MOUNT HOOD

Photograph taken at base of summit to show the deep crevasses at the limit of the glacier.
Cascade National Forest, Oregon.— *Photo from United States Forest Service.*



A YUCCA, SEEN ON THE SLOPES OF MOUNT WILSON, CALIFORNIA

In Mount Wilson, Los Angeles and vicinity possess what may be justly termed the greatest pleasure mountain of any populous section of the globe. Towering at an altitude of 6,000 feet above Pasadena, Los Angeles, and the many towns and verdant ranches of San Gabriel Valley, this remarkable mountain has gained distinction in the world of science as the home of the largest lens in existence. It is doubtful whether as great a variety of appealing views can be enjoyed from any other mountain of the world, but it is the wonderful accessibility of Mount Wilson to the thousands of beach and valley homes outspread beneath its pine-clad summit and the remarkable climatic and physiographic change possible within half a day that makes it "the magic mountain" in the people's fancy.— *Photo by E. B. Gray, Azusa, California.*



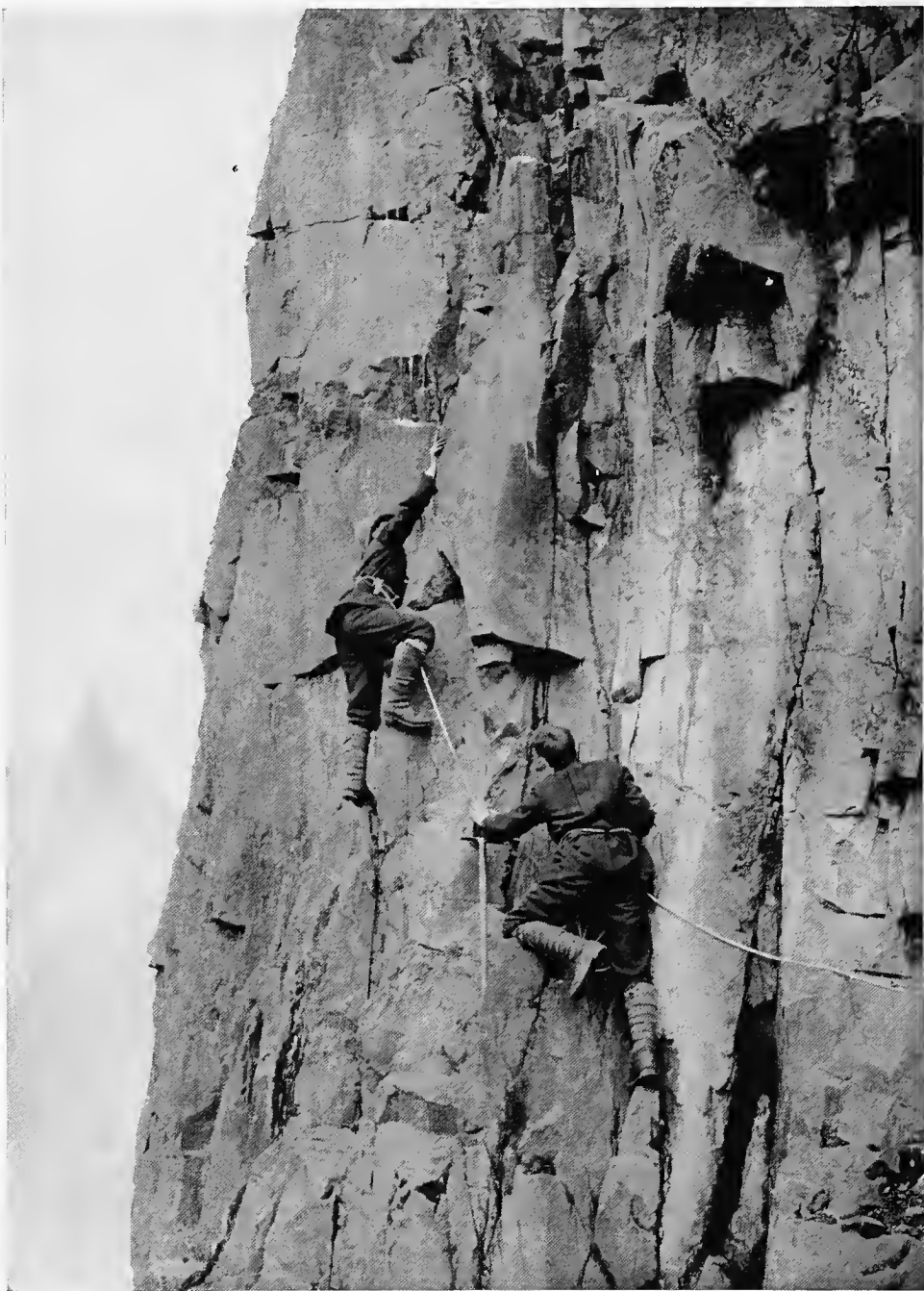
MOUNT WILSON HOTEL AND COTTAGES IN WINTER

Mount Wilson is three hours from Los Angeles to peak, one hour by trolley, and eight miles of trail. A plunge in the Pacific and snow-balling and sled-riding before night has become such a common story with residents of this favored district as to excite no comment.— *Photo by Prof. Ferdinand Ellerman, Mount Wilson Observatory.*



NIGHT VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT WILSON, CALIFORNIA

The night view from Mount Wilson is doubtless unequalled by any other mountain of the world. The star-lit heavens upside down is at once suggested to the amazed tourist, who is overcome by the unexpectedness of the sparkling area of electric lights beneath him. Pasadena, eight miles distant in an air line, spreads her scintillating splendor almost to the foot of the mountain, and is connected by bands of whiteness with Los Angeles and the nearer beach towns of Venice, Ocean Park, and Santa Monica. Long Beach and San Pedro, over thirty miles away, are plainly revealed, and the location of over thirty cities and towns can be determined by their lights.— *Photo by Prof. Ferdinand Ellerman.*



ON THE TRAVERSE OF THE GREPON

An episode in one of the most difficult climbs among the Chamonix Aiguilles. First ascended, in 1881, by A. F. Mummery.— *Photo by G. P. Abraham.*



THE CREST OF SINIOLCHUM IN THE HIMALAYAS, 23,000 FEET
Regarded by connoisseurs as the most beautiful of snow peaks.— *Tellephoto by Vittorio Sella.*



MOUNTAINS SURROUNDING DISENCHANTMENT BAY

When Malaspina was looking for the Northwest Passage he thought he had found it in Disenchantment Bay until he reached the point shown in the picture. Here further progress was stopped by a glacier which has since receded; hence the name.— *Photo by A. Mosheim, Alaskan Boundary Survey.*

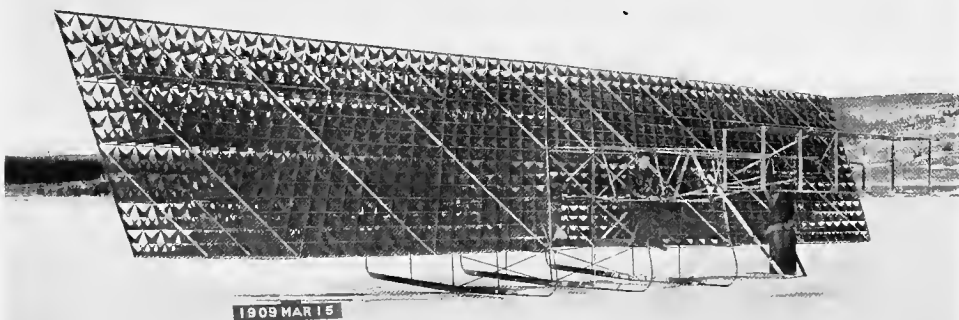


THE DISCHARGE OF THE ALSEK GLACIER, WITH MOUNT FAIRWEATHER IN THE BACKGROUND
Mount Fairweather is a boundary peak; elevation, 15,360 feet.— *Photo by L. Netland, Alaskan Boundary Commission.*



THE FIRST PUBLIC FLIGHT OF AN AEROPLANE CARRYING TWO MEN

Fort Meyer, Virginia, September 12, 1908; Mr. Orville Wright, aviator, and Major George O. Squier, U. S. Army, passenger.



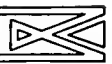
ONE OF DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL'S FLYING MACHINES

Built of tetrahedral cells and equipped with runners to rise from the ice.

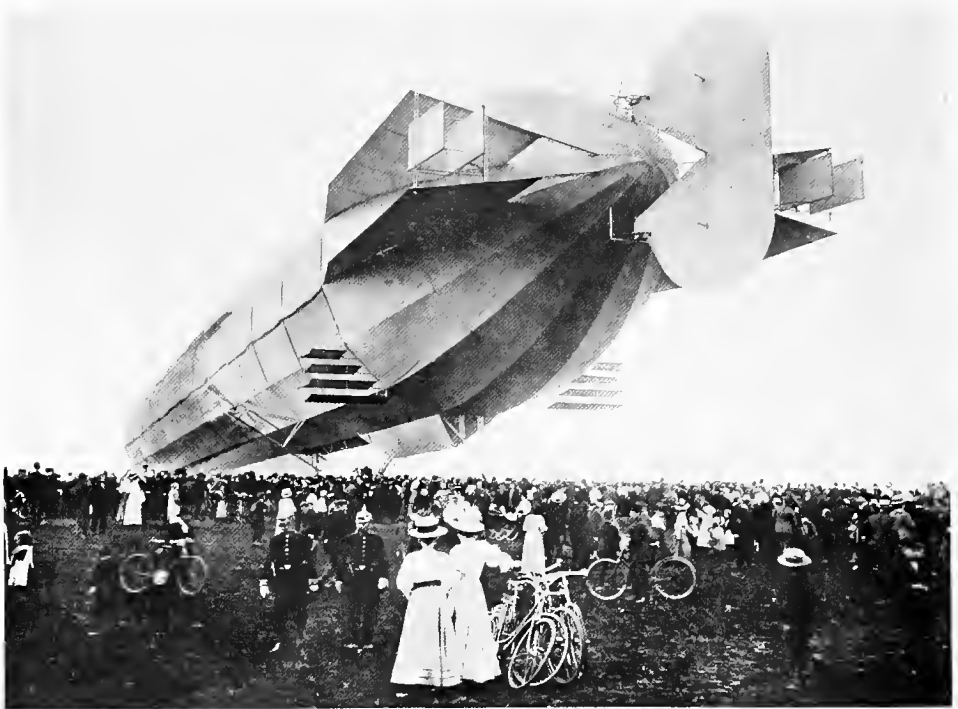


THE "SILVER DART" FLYING ACROSS THE BRAS D'OR LAKES, NEAR
BADDECK, NOVA SCOTIA, J. A. DOUGLAS McCURDY, AVIATOR

This machine has a record of more than 300 flights, most of them made in temperatures considerably below zero. The "Silver Dart" was built by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Glenn H. Curtiss, F. W. Baldwin, and J. A. Douglas McCurdy.



BLERIOT'S MONOPLANE WHICH FLEW ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL,
FROM CALAIS TO DOVER, JULY 25, 1909



ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP No. 3 AT BITTERFELD, GERMANY

In this gigantic structure, which is considerably over 400 feet in length, Count Zeppelin has remained aloft for 24 hours and traversed nearly 1,000 miles in one voyage.

GOOD BOOKS ON DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD

EVERY day the National Geographic Society and its Magazine receive inquiries for good books or atlases, and to such at least it is hoped that the following bibliography will be of service. So brief a list must necessarily be incomplete, but it aims to give one or more reliable and interesting works on each of the principal countries of the world. As the object has been to list only those books that are easily obtainable, books in foreign languages and books out of print have been omitted.

Gilbert H. Grosvenor.

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